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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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Hong Kong

May 21-25, 1973

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中国大陆报纸摘译

# Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5378-5382
May 21-25, 1973

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National Technical Information
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U.S. Department of Commerce
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

CADRE EDUCATION

Booming Vitality of "May 7" Cadre Schools . . . . . 1

A Peking "May 7" Cadres School . . . . . 11

COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

How We Develop League Lesson Activities? . . . . . 14

INTEGRATION WITH WORKERS AND PEASANTS

A Correct Orientation and a Bright Future . . . . . 17

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Page

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Extra-Curricular Activities of Primary and Middle School Students in Tientsin . . . . . 23

BONE-SETTING

Popular Peasant Orthopaedist in Northwest China Hsien Hospital . . . . . 24

PASTORAL ROAD

Changes on Pastoral Road in Sinkiang . . . . . 26

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Delegation Leaves Peking . . . . . 27

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Mrs. Peron . . . . . 27

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chou En-lai, Ho Ying Meet First Australian Ambassador to China . . . . . 28

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Aviation School Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China . . . . . 28

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Ecuadorian President Receives Chinese Journalist Group . . . . . 29

CHINA AND IRAN

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Iranian Embassy in Peking Gives Banquet for General Kashani . . . . . 29

Iranian Guests Leave Peking for Shanghai and Kwangchow . . . . . 30

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Scientific and Technical Delegation Returns from Japan . . . . . 30

Chinese Friendship Delegation in Yamagata Prefecture, Japan . . . . . 31

Chinese Friendship Delegation in Aomori and Iwate Prefectures, Japan . . . . . 32

Page

Chinese Friendship Delegation in Kumamoto and Kagoshima Prefectures, Japan . . . . . 33

Liao Cheng-chih Meets with Japanese Friends in Tokyo . . . . . 33

Pai Hsiang-kuo, Liu Hsi-wen Meet Japanese Economic Circles Delegation . . . . . 34

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg Foreign Minister Leaves China for Home . . . . . 34

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State and President of Government Moussa Traore to Pay Official Visit to China . . . . . 35

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican President and Madame Echeverria Receive Chinese Ambassador Hsiung Hsiang-hui and Wife . . . . . 35

Mexican Government Ministers Receive Chief of Chinese Exhibition Group . . . . . 36

CHINA AND NORWAY

Peking Banquet Honors Norwegian Foreign Minister and Mrs. Vaarvik . . . . . 37

Chinese and Norwegian Foreign Ministers Continue Their Talks . . . . . 38

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan National Defense College Delegation Arrives in Peking . . . . . 39

Pakistan National Defense College Delegation Feted in Peking . . . . . 39

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo, Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meet Journalists from Democratic Yemen on Separate Occasions . . . . . 40

Democratic Yemen Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Peking Gives Banquet for Visiting Journalists . . . . . 41

CHINA AND SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

Scandinavian Official Air Agreement Negotiating Delegation Leaves Peking for Home . . . . . 42

Page

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Meets Spanish Correspondents . . . . . 42

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chan Meets Swiss Correspondent . . . . . 43

TABLE TENNIS TEAM

Chinese Table Tennis Players Return to Peking after Visit to Romania and Cyprus . . . . . 43

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuadorian Military Leaders Reiterate Resolve To Defend 200 Miles of Waters . . . . . 44

WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Head of Chinese Delegation Speaks at 26th World Health Assembly Meeting . . . . . 44

NATIONAL

"MAY 7" CADRE SCHOOLS

A Great School for Carrying Out Education in Ideology and Political Line . . . . . 47

PLA AID FOR AGRICULTURE

A Certain Unit under PLA Canton Command Helps Local Masses Develop Agricultural Production . . . . . 53

A Certain Regiment in Heilungkiang Provincial Military Region Helps Local Masses Develop Agricultural Production and Strengthens Construction of Border Area . . . . 55

PRODUCTIVE LABOR FOR CADRES

Tackle Well This Important Matter of a Fundamental Nature . . . . . 57

CADRE EDUCATION

Shanghai Cadre Schools Achieve Good Results . . . . . 64

ADVANCED PARTY BRANCH

Advanced Party Branch in Inner Mongolia . . . . . 65

Page

PRACTICAL EDUCATION

Tientsin Factories and People's Communes Teach Students Industry and Agriculture . . . . . 67

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

Veteran Workers and Technicians in Tientsin Spread Know-How . . . . . 69

CERAMICS

Noted East China Pottery Center Evolves New Techniques of Making Art Brown Earthenware . . . . . 70

COAL MINING

East China Coal Mines Increase Production . . . . . 71

FOREIGN RELATIONS

AFRICAN CONFERENCE ON CHILD PROTECTION

Chinese Representatives Leave Peking to Attend African Conference on Child Protection . . . . . 73

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine President-Elect Receives Chinese Ambassador . . . . . 73

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Trade Mission Arrives in Peking . . . . . 73

CHINA AND BURMA

Chairman Ne Win Receives Chinese Ambassador to Burma . . . . . 74

CHINA AND CANADA

Mayor of Westmount, Canada, Leaves Peking for Kwangchow . . . . . 75

CHINA AND CHILE

Member of Chilean Chamber of Deputies Julio Silva Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China . . . . . 75

Delegation of Chilean Aviation School Concludes Visit to China . . . . . 76

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Gift From Ethiopian Emperor Presented to Chinese Government and People . . . . . 77

Page

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Post Delegation Leaves Paris for Home . . . . . 78

French Guest Arrives in Peking . . . . . 78

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Guests Leave Shanghai for Kwangchow . . . . . 79

Iranian Guests Conclude Friendly Visit to China . . . . . 79

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Photos Exhibition Opens in Rome . . . . . 80

CHINA AND JAPAN

Yoshimi Furui Gives Dinner in Honor of Liao Cheng-chih . . . . . 81

Japanese Red Cross Society Leaders Call on Liao Cheng-chih . . . . . 81

Chinese Delegation Members Visit Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures, Japan . . . . . 82

Chinese Friendship Delegation Visits Miyagi Prefecture, Japan . . . . . 83

Japanese Deputy Prime Minister Calls on Liao Cheng-chih . . . . . 83

Japanese Foreign Minister Fetes Chinese Guests . . . . . 84

Kuo Mo-jo Meets West Japan Economic Delegation to Peking . . . . . 84

Chinese Residents in Japan Welcome Chinese Delegation . . . . . 85

Chinese Friendship Delegation Visits Okinawa, Japan . . . . . 86

Japanese Journalists Give Tea Party for Chinese Delegation . . . . . 87

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao National Day Marked in Peking . . . . . 88

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Le Duc Tho, Hoang Van Hoan Arrive in Peking . . . . . 88

Comrade Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao Meet Comrades Le Duc Tho, Hoang Van Hoan . . . . . 89

Page

Comrade Le Duc Tho Leaves Peking for Paris . . . . . 90

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Meets Norwegian Foreign Minister . . . . . 90

Chinese Premier and Foreign Minister Meet Norwegian Foreign Minister in Peking . . . . . 91

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan National Dance Ensemble Leaves Tientsin for Shanghai . . . . . 91

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romania Ship Register Delegation Arrives in Peking . . . . . 92

Comrade Ceausescu Receives Outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Romania . . . . 93

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean President Receives Chinese Stadium Survey Team . . . . . 94

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Workers and Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Home . . . . . 94

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Former Swiss Political Department Head Leaves Peking for Southern China . . . . . 95

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

West German Press Chief Gives Cocktail Party for Chinese Journalists' Delegation . . . . . 95

WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Chinese Delegation Head to 26th World Health Assembly Gives Reception in Geneva . . . . . 96

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Army Medical Delegation Feted in Peking . . . . . 97

CHINA AND ZAIRE

President of Kinshasa International Fair Receives Head of Chinese Pavilion . . . . . 98

Page

## NATIONAL

### CADRE EDUCATION

Prominent Results Achieved in Rotational Training of Cadres by Various "May 7" Cadre Schools in Shanghai . . . . . 99

### NEW CADRES

More Than 20,000 New Cadres Are Rapidly Growing Up on the Industrial and Communications Fronts of Tientsin . . . . . 103

### LIGHT INDUSTRY

Grasp Actively Raw Material Production, Step Up the Development of Light Industry . . . . . 106

Develop Light Industry Actively - a short commentary . . . . . 111

### RAW MATERIAL PRODUCTION

Support Agriculture Actively, Manage Raw Material Bases Well . . . . . 113

### OBITUARY NOTICE

Mr. Liu Ching-yi Dies in Australia . . . . . 116

### EXPORT TRADE FAIR

China's Road for Agricultural Development as Reflected at Kwangchow Fair . . . . . 116

### SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

Chinese Industries Give More Support to Farm Production . . . . . 118

### TIBETAN WORKERS

Family of Workers in Tibet . . . . . 119

### SPRING CROPS

Southern China Provinces and Autonomous Region Report Good Harvests of Spring Crops . . . . . 121

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

### CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chou En-lai, Keng Piao Meet and Fete Mrs. Peron and Her Party . . . . . 122

Page

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese and Australian Trade Ministers Hold Talks . . . . . 122

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Professor Leaves Peking for Southern China . . . . . 123

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Diplomatic Envoys and Embassy Official of 44 Countries Visit Northeast China's Liaoning Province . . . . . 123

CHINA AND FRANCE

AFP President-Director General Feted in Peking . . . . . 124

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Delegation Meets More Japanese Friends . . . . . 124

Chinese Friendship Delegation Feted by Korean Residents in Japan . . . . . 125

Yang Chi Fetes Japanese Guests . . . . . 126

Delegation of Economic Circles of West Japan Leaves Peking for Southern China . . . . . 127

Chinese Delegation Continues Visit in Kanto Area . . . . . 127

Aiichiro Fujiyama Gives Dinner in Honor of Liao Cheng-chih . . . . . 129

Japan Socialist Party Leaders Meet Liao Cheng-chih . . . . . 129

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Minister Gives Reception for Chinese Economic Exhibition Group . . . . . 130

Chinese Economic Exhibition Opens in Mexican Capital . . . . . 130

CHINA AND NORWAY

Sino-Norwegian Air Transport Agreement Signed in Peking . . . . . 132

Norwegian Foreign Minister Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking . . . . . 132

Norwegian Foreign Minister and Wife Leave Peking for Hangchow . . . . . 133

Page

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Border Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking . . . . . 134

CHINA AND PANAMA

Panamanian Minister of Trade and Industry Arrives in Peking . . . . . 134

CHINA AND US

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Liu Hsi-yao Meet American Chinese Scholar . . . . 135

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Hsiao Ching-kuang Meets with Yugoslav Army Medical Delegation . . . . . 136

NATIONAL

COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Lead Youths To Do Their Own Jobs Well with Larger Revolutionary Goals in Mind . . . . . 137

League Branch of the Eight-Two Artillery Company of a Certain Army Unit of the Area of Taliang Mountains Gives League Members and Youths Education in Hard Struggle . . . . . 139

"LEARN FROM LEI FENG"

Learn from Lei Feng in the Course of Struggle between the Two Lines . . . 141

RUSTICATED YOUTH

100,000 Educated Young People Are Growing Up Strongly North and South of T'ienshan Mountain . . . . . 146

CRITICISM OF REVISIONISM

CCP Huiyang District Committee Strengthens Leadership Over Criticize-Revisionism and Rectify-Style Movement . . . . . 148

PLA AND FARMING

PLA's Border and Coastal Defense Units Produce Remarkable Results in Farming and Side-Occupations . . . . . 151

HONG KONG AND MACAU

Visiting Group of Hong Kong Sports Circles Feted in Peking . . . . . 154

Minister Wang Meng Meets Leaders of Visiting Group of Hong Kong Sports Circles . . . . . 154

Page

POPULAR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Shanghai Organization for Promotion of Mass Scientific and Technical Activities . . . . . 155

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Northwest China Minority Hsien Builds Small Hydro-Electric Power Stations . . . . . 156

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

Labor Safety Equipment for Coal Miners . . . . . 157

STATE FARM

East China State Farm Starts from Scratch . . . . . 158

DROUGHT

Pace-Setting North China Hsien Battles Drought . . . . . 159

EARLY RICE CROP

Transplanting of Early Rice Completed in Southern China . . . . . 161

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Australian Trade Mission . . . . . 162

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Delegation of Bank of China and People's Insurance Company of China Visits Britain . . . . . 162

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Ambassador Leaves Rangoon for Home . . . . . 163

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Foreign Minister and Wife Arrive in Peking . . . . . 163

CHINA AND FRANCE

Premier Chou En-lai Meets AFP President-Director General . . . . . 164

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friends . . . . . 165

Hsiao Hsien-fa Meets Japanese Religious Believers . . . . . 165

Page

Japanese Prime Minister Meets Liao Cheng-chih . . . . . 166

Liao Cheng-chih and Chen Chu Give Grand Cocktail Party in Tokyo . . . . . 166

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Peking Football Team Leaves for DRVN . . . . . 169

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Foreign Minister Leaves Hangchow for Shanghai . . . . . 169

Norwegian Foreign Minister Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow . . . . . 170

CHINA AND PANAMA

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Holds Talks with Panamanian Minister . . . . . 170

Panamanian Minister of Trade and Industry Feted in Peking . . . . . 171

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Journalists from Democratic Yemen Leave Taiyuan for Yenan . . . . . 172

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Journalist Group Arrives in Peru . . . . . 172

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Leaves Post for Home . . . . . 173

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Special Envoy Hsu Hsiang-chien Leaves Peking for Sri Lanka . . . . . 174

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home . . . . . 175

TABLE TENNIS DELEGATION

Chinese Table Tennis Players Return Home from Friendship Tour of West Germany, Belgium . . . . . 175

TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Organizing Committee Formed for Tri-Continental Table Tennis Tournament in Peking . . . . . 176

CHINA AND US

Chief of US Liaison Office in China Arrives in Peking . . . . . 177

Page

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Chinese-American Scholar Wang Sung-ming . . . . . 177

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Visit to United States . . . . . 177

Chinese Gymnasts Leave for US and Canada . . . . . 178

NATIONAL

CYL IN ARMY

Raise Ideological Level and Work Ability of League Branch Backbone Cadres . . . . . 179

PARTY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Attach Importance to Letters and Visits from the People . . . . . 181

The Change Provoked by a Letter . . . . . 185

Respect the Creative Spirit of the People . . . . . 188

NEW CADRES

New Cadres Actively Trained and Selected in Ningpo District . . . . . 189

YOUNG WORKERS

Lead the Young Workers Along the Red-and-Expert Road . . . . . 192

OBITUARY NOTICE

Shanghai Memorial Meeting for Professor Yang Wu-chih . . . . . 194

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

Rescued Taiwan Fishermen Leave for Taiwan . . . . . 195

EXPORT TRADE FAIR

China's Spring Export Commodities Fair Closes in Kwangchow . . . . . 196

EDUCATION AND PRODUCTIVE LABOR

Hangchow Middle Schools Run Workshops and Farms . . . . . 197

MEDICAL EDUCATION

Academic Activities in Northeast China Provincial Medical College . . . . . 199

Page

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

### CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Fetes Australian Trade Mission . . . . . 201

### CHINA AND BRITAIN

Britain After Joining EEC - Article from Chinese Journalists' Delegation . . . . . 202

### CHINA AND CANADA

Peking Reception in Honor of Canadian Women's Volleyball Team . . . . . 205

### CHINA AND DENMARK

Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet in Honor of Danish Foreign Minister . . . . . 206

Chinese and Danish Foreign Ministers Hold Talks . . . . . 208

### CHINA AND FRANCE

Chairman of French Association of Artistic Activities Fetes Chinese Delegation and Troupe . . . . . 208

### CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Komei Party Leaders Meet with Liao Cheng-chih . . . . . 209

Japanese Democratic Socialist Party Leader Fetes Liao Cheng-chih . . . . . 209

Chinese Friendly Delegation Continues Visit to Tokyo . . . . . 210

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Religious Believers . . . . . 211

### CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

First Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Presents Credentials . . . . . 211

### CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Art Troupe Arrives in Peking . . . . . 212

Peking Banquet in Honor of Mansudae Art Troupe of Pyongyang . . . . . 213

### CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Ambassador to China Gives Press Conference . . . . . 215

Page

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Foreign Minister Leaves Kwangchow for Home . . . . . 216

CHINA AND PANAMA

Chou En-lai, Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet Panamanian Minister Fernando Manfredo . . . . . 217

Panamanian Minister of Trade and Industry Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking . . . . . 217

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Scientific-Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves Peking for Romania . . . . . 218

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Special Envoy Arrives in Colombo . . . . . 219

CHINA AND US

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Bruce, Jenins and Holdridge . . . . . 220

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Journalists Delegation Concludes Visit to FRG . . . . . 220

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CMP-SCMP-73-21

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 21, 1973

No. 5378

**********
* NATIONAL *
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CADRE EDUCATION

## Booming Vitality of "May 7" Cadre Schools

- An investigation report on three "May 7" cadre schools of Peking, Liaoning and Kirin

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 7, 1973)

Great leader Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" sheds light on the earth. The revolutionary newborn thing of "May 7" cadre schools is growing up with vigor.

To find out the state of development of "May 7" cadre schools and study the experience of their successful operation, we visited and investigated three "May 7" cadre schools on the eve of the 7th anniversary of the publication of the "May 7 Directive." One of these--the "May 7" Cadre School of Ch'ingkou under the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee--is a provincial-level school. The second--the "May 7" Cadre School of Tungch'eng Ch'ü of Peking--is a ward-level school in a large metropolis. The third--the "May 7" Cadre School of Hsinchin hsien, Liaoning Province--is a hsien-level school.

Through investigation, we see the booming vitality of these "May 7" cadre schools and how, guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they are writing a new chapter to the history of education of cadres of the Party.

### Great Vitality of Cadre Schools

In these fact-finding visits, our first outstanding impression is that after more than four years of development, the "May 7" cadre schools have become better new-type cadre schools.

"May 7" cadre schools were founded on the basis of criticism and repudiation of the revisionist line for cadre education promoted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Since the day of their birth they have been new-type bases for the education of cadres. They have made further progress in the past few years.

Seen from the cadre schools which we have investigated, the following changes have taken place compared with what they were in 1968, when they were first established.

Following the gradual fulfillment of the task of struggle, criticism and transformation undertaken by these cadre schools in behalf of Party and government organs and the re-assignment of sent-down cadres one after another to new work posts, one after another these cadre schools began in 1970 to change over to the training of cadres by rotation. Since the educational scope of these cadre schools has been enlarged to include the training of the whole body of in-service cadres, particularly leadership cadres at all levels, the work of cadre schools is playing an even greater role in the current effort at revolution and construction.

The educational content of the cadre schools is now fuller than it was in the past. This is principally because after the 2nd plenum of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, study of theory has been intensified and education in theory is carried on more systematically. All the three cadre schools investigated organize cadres for serious reading of Marxist-Leninist books and the books of Chairman Mao with criticism of revisionism and rectification of style at the center. In this way cadres who go to the cadre schools to study may better increase their consciousness of line struggle.

It is this process of development and change that reveals the great vitality of the newborn cadre school. It will advance ceaselessly with the development of the revolutionary situation and closely serve the needs of line struggle.

The three cadre schools have now become important positions in which the local Party committees may conduct education in ideology and the political line on the cadres.

The three cadre schools have already separately held rotational training classes for three to five groups of in-service cadres, with altogether more than 5,000 cadres trained by rotation. More than 600 leadership cadres at the hsien level and above of Kirin Province, including the vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, members of the provincial Party committee, secretaries of district Party committees and others, have taken part in training at the Ch'ingkou Cadre School. Half the cadres of Tungch'eng ch'ü of Peking have been to the cadre school.

With criticism of revisionism and rectification of style as the key link, all these rotational training classes conduct line education on the cadres, combining theory with practice in the course of education. This has produced a good effect on the strengthening of Party development and development of state power.

Through study and tempering in the cadre schools, the cadres have learned more about Marxism. They have gained working people's thoughts and feelings and their consciousness of line struggle is raised. For a cadre, going or not going to a cadre school makes a great deal of difference. That is the general opinion which we have heard in our investigational visit to the cadre schools.

The revolutionary masses praise the "May 7" cadre schools. The broad mass of cadres long to enter them. The leadership at all levels have a high regard for them. This gratifying situation is generally found in the three places which we have investigated.

Facts in Hsinchin hsien fully demonstrate that the "May 7" Cadre School has become an invaluable assistant to the Party committee in educating the cadres and pushing work forward.

Since 1970 the "May 7" Cadre School of Hsinchin hsien has held rotational training classes for five groups of in-service cadres totalling more than 1,700 cadres at the hsien and commune levels. Meanwhile, in accordance with the requirements of work of various periods, the hsien Party committee has led the cadre school in holding short-term training classes for more than 30 groups of basic-level rural cadres. These included several specialized training classes for study tutors, CYL cadres, women cadres, etc. More than 19,000 man-times of attendance of these short-term training classes by basic-level rural cadres have been recorded. The broad mass of cadres have continuously raised their consciousness of line struggle. The situation of revolution and production improves steadily in the whole hsien.

Comrade Ts'ui Tsai-chung, a deputy secretary of the CCP Hsinchin Hsien Committee, said when he was speaking on the committee's experience of operating the cadre school: "Whether a hsien changes its aspects or not depends on the line it follows. A correct line has to be implemented by cadres. To carry out work well, it is necessary to begin by raising the line consciousness of the cadres. In the past few years the "May 7" cadre school has played an important role in giving cadres line education. As a result, we have really tasted the sweetness of success. We feel deeply that we must continue to operate the cadre school and operate it successfully."

## Special Character and Advantages of Cadre Schools

Our second outstanding impression of our investigational visits is that as a school for cadres in the period of socialism, "May 7" cadre schools have an obvious special character and advantages. The most basic of these is that "May 7" cadre schools have thoroughly removed the sludge of the revisionist line for cadre education of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and embodied in a better manner Chairman Mao's proletarian line for cadre education.

Such special character and advantages of cadre schools are concretely represented in the content of their education and their mode of education. The comrades of the three cadre schools sum it up as "Three ways, one object."

The three ways are: (1) Earnest reading and study centering on criticism of revisionism and rectification of style; (2) participation in collective productive labor in the capacity of ordinary laborers; and (3) settling in production teams for tempering and carrying out social investigation. The one object is that the coordination and mutual promotion of these three ways is for the purpose of "changing the thought of students"--i.e., remolding of the world outlook and raising of consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Comrades of the three cadre schools think that education as conducted in these schools totally implements Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and other instructions on cadre education such as "The broad mass of cadres must be sent down for labor," "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," "Carry out an education in ideology and political line," etc., and totally inherits and develops the Party's revolutionary tradition of cadre education. Education as conducted in cadre schools is diametrically opposed to "Self-cultivation behind closed doors," "Outbreak of revolution in the depths of the soul," and other revisionist fallacies trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Education as conducted in cadre schools on the one hand "abolishes the method of static, isolated study of Marxism-Leninism," and on the other hand avoids operating cadre schools as if they were farms worked by public offices. All this shows that the "May 7" cadre school is a good way of bringing up and educating cadres in accordance with Chairman Mao's line for cadre education.

Together with the comrades of the three cadre schools in the course of our investigation, we have made an analysis and discussion of several fundamental questions of the two-line struggle in the problem of cadre education--With which thought should cadres be educated, in what way should cadres be educated, what sort of people should cadres be brought up to be, and such questions. This has enabled us to see more clearly than ever the special character and advantages of cadre schools.

(1) "May 7" cadre schools are a good classroom for arming cadres with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Which shall we adopt, Marxism or revisionism? This is the fundamental question in the two-line struggle. The basic difference between Chairman Mao's proletarian line for cadre education and the revisionist line for cadre education of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type lies in which kind of thought should be used in educating cadres--whether cadres should be armed with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought or poisoned with revisionist thought. Since their establishment, the three cadre schools which we have investigated have also established the guiding principle of arming cadres with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Practice in the past more than four years shows still more that "May 7" cadre schools are a good classroom for the study of Marxist theory.

Some comrades were worried at one time that since student cadres in "May 7" cadre schools had to do labor and settle in production teams, they might not be able to study properly. Practice in the three cadre schools

shows that in a cadre school some contradiction in time does exist between the reading and study of the student cadres and their doing labor and setting down in production teams for tempering, but that the problem can be solved if proper measures are taken. The measures these schools have adopted are:

--(1) The scale of production is suitably adjusted;

--(2) Time is relatively concentrated for study and labor in the school, with attention to both the seasonal character of agricultural production and the continuity of reading (for example, labor is assigned for a few days only after completion of study of a chapter or section of a book);

--(3) Student cadresare sent to production teams by batches and by rotation, or they may go together after they have completed a study and production assignment in school.

In this way time is assured for reading and the advantage of correlating reading, labor and settlement in production teams becomes apparent. Because the student cadres not only learn from books, but also take part in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements, they are able to understand more deeply the basic principles of Marxism.

Take the example of Han Chün-kuang, deputy secretary of T'umen Municipality Party Committee.

Han studied many times previously "Practice first," "The masses are true heroes," and such Marxist basic views, but he has studied them most profoundly this time at Ch'ingkou "May 7" Cadre School. Why? Because studying in the cadre school, he has been able to implement better the principle of combining theory with practice.

When studying "Ludwig Feurbach and the End of German Classical Philosophy," "On Practice," and other works, he severely criticized together with other student cadres the idealist transcendentalism of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and gained a deeper understanding of the above-mentioned basic views.

In the course of participating in productive labor he further realized the danger of being separated from reality and from the masses. For example, while trying to grow paddy he realized that the most difficult job in tilling uneven land was ground raking. But when he stayed to work in a production team in the past, where team cadres told him several times that seedling transplanting could not be speeded up because ground raking was slow, he subjectively thought that ground raking was an easy job and firmly insisted on speeding it up without consulting with the masses, though he had no experience of personal practice in this job. As a result, although both laborers and animals were worked to exhaustion, the quality of the raking was very poor and weed grew as well as paddy, reducing the output.

Thinking in the light of his experience of production practice combined with the understanding gained from book reading, he realized more profoundly than ever that practice was a classroom in which to seek truth while the masses

were teachers who would impart truth, and that separation from practice and from the masses meant separation from the materialist line of knowledge and would give rise to idealist guidance of work.

After his return to his work post, he has been taking greater care than ever to take part in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements and humbly listen to the views of the masses. His style of work has improved greatly.

(2) "May 7" cadre schools are a good place for education and bringing up of cadres according to the materialist line of knowledge.

The struggle between the two lines of cadre education is expressed prominently in the question of by which way should cadres be educated. Should they engage in "self-cultivation behind closed doors" in accordance with idealist transcendentalism and in separation from practice and from the masses? Or should they be organized for serious book reading and learning from workers, peasants and soldiers and from the practice of the three major revolutionary movements in accordance with the materialist theory of reflection? The cadre schools which we have investigated firmly insist on educating the cadres through "three ways," which conforms to the principle of unity between theory and reality and to the materialist line of knowledge.

It may be seen from the labor lessons in the cadre schools the necessity of learning from the practice of the three major revolutionary movements.

Through tempering in labor, cadres who have been to the cadre schools have deepened their understanding of some of the basic principles of Marxism and moreover solved some of the problems which cannot be solved through book learning alone. The sweat of labor washes away the bureaucratic air, lethargy, arrogance and fastidiousness. The practice of production struggle intensifies their thoughts and feelings of the working people. That is the opinion of all.

Some people used to think that the problem of participation in collective productive labor by in-service cadres could be solved by means of squatting at selected spots and laboring with the workers, and that all they needed do in a cadre school was reading. At an investigation meeting of commune cadres of Hsinchin hsien, several comrades who thought at first that basic-level cadres did not need to do labor in the cadre school spoke about their understanding. They said that there were two special points in doing labor in the cadre school; one was that in the cadre school it was easier for a leadership cadre to take part in labor in the capacity of an ordinary laborer, and the other was that labor tempering formed part of the ideological-political lessons in the cadre school. There was mobilization before a battle of labor and summing-up afterward, and ideological education work would go on all the time. These two points made labor in the cadre school quite different from labor with workers at their work posts or labor after assignment to a production team, and would play a greater role in changing the world outlook.

These comrades agreed that neither participation in collective productive labor by cadres at their work posts nor participation in labor in the cadre school should be emphasized to the neglect of the other. Labor at one's work post could not substitute for labor in the cadre school, and labor in the cadre school could enable cadres to better persevere in participation in collective productive labor at their work posts. In the cadre school labor tempering is an essential subject.

The advantage of making workers and peasants one's teachers may be seen in the assignment of cadres to production teams for tempering.

The "May 7" Cadre School of Tungch'eng ch'ü, Peking, firmly insists on organizing student cadres and assigning them by groups to nearby production teams for tempering. These student cadres have learned much from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In August 1971 more than 20 leadership cadres of the ch'ü Party committee and various bureaus studying in the cadre school went to nearby Mat'ouchuang production brigade to stay for tempering. In the daytime they went together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to the fields to do labor. At night they asked village cadres of the time of the anti-Japanese war as well as old Party members and old poor peasants to tell them the history of struggle of the local people, thus receiving vivid education in class struggle and line struggle. In the war years these old comrades risked their lives in the struggle against the class enemy. After the liberation, getting up early and going to bed late, they single-mindedly dedicated themselves to adding a brick or a tile to the developing socialist collective economy, always maintaining flesh-and-blood ties with the masses and living a life of simplicity.

Comparing themselves to these old comrades, many student cadres received a mental shock. Some veteran cadres recalled the life of revolutionary struggle while following Chairman Mao in the Long March, and examined their "change together with others in comfort, without grasping the lever or looking at the line" under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type after their coming to the city.

Some of the young cadres, comparing their fear of hardship, care for personal gains and losses, and other erroneous ideas with the revolutionary spirit of the revolutionary forerunners, were determined to learn from them and to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly. Many of them said: "We have learned by coming here a political lesson which we shall never forget in our life."

(3) "May 7" cadre schools are a big school for bringing up cadres who will implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The organizational line is in the service of the political line. Different lines of cadre education will bring up persons who will carry out different political lines. The most important result of the education carried out in the three cadre schools is the general raising of the consciousness of the student cadres of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The change undergone by a leadership cadre of the Bureau of Culture and Education of Tungch'eng ch'ü, Peking, after joining the cadre school is a typical example.

Influenced by the revisionist line of cadre education of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type before the great proletarian cultural revolution, this comrade did not read books seriously and was separated from labor and from the masses. As a result, he could not understand deeply enough Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education and carried out the revisionist line of education in his work. He knew he had made a mistake even joining the cadre school, but did not know the root source of his mistakes. Through study in the cadre school, participation in labor, staying in a production team and learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants, he finally found the root of his malady.

Through participation in such labors as collecting stable manure for fertilizer, levelling the land, digging canals, etc., in the cadre school, he went through a violent ideological struggle between love for labor and fear of labor, the idea that labor was glorious and the idea that labor was ignoble. Studying Chairman Mao's works with reference to his own ideological reality, he gradually realized the greatness of labor and the laboring people. He recalled how he carried out educational work while despising labor and the works and peasants at his work post in the past. How could he understand and implement Chairman Mao's educadtional line for bringing up cultured laborers with socialist consciousness?

In his contact with the poor and lower-middle peasants, he understood why the poor and lower-middle peasants were dissatisfied with some young people who went to school in the city before the great proletarian cultural revolution and who were bent on seeking personal gain and were unwilling to do labor in the rural area. This made him all the more aware of the danger of the revisionist line for education.

He went back to his work in the ch'ü Bureau of Culture and Education in April last year with a higher consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education. In the past he put "intellectual education first," was bent on raising the student promotion rate, and strove to foster so-called "gifted students." Now, under the collective leadership of the Party committee of the bureau, he took care to use line education as the key link, directed all schools to coordinate moral education with intellectual and physical education, and strove to foster successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution. In the past, while engaged in the task of building a force of teachers, he paid attention only to professional training to the neglect of ideological and political education. Now he paid attention to urging the teachers to study Marxist-Leninist works and the works of Chairman Mao and sending them to factories and rural villages to learn and to temper themselves. Meanwhile, he also held some specialized lectures to guide the teachers to the red-and-expert road.

Key To Successful Operation of Cadre Schools

In the course of our investigations we studied the experience of the three areas in operating cadre schools. We found that the key to the successful operation of "May 7" cadre schools lay in strengthening the Party's leadership and in resolutely pursuing Chairman Mao's proletarian line for cadre education.

The principal reason why the "May 7" cadre schools of these three areas are operated successfully is because the Party committees of these areas attach great importance to the operation of the cadre schools. They are strongly resolved to run these cadre schools well and grasp the work closely. They regard the education of cadres in these schools as an important job of implementation of Chairman Mao's line for cadre education, intensification of the development of the Party, and further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The CCP Kirin Provincial Committee, for instance, has frequently discussed the work of the cadre school at its standing committee meetings, and appointed a member of the standing committee of the provincial Party committee and deputy chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee to the concurrent post of head of the Ch'ingkou "May 7" Cadre School.

The Party committee of Tungch'eng ch'ü, Peking, demands Party committees of all levels to give active support to the work of the cadre school. It has made a plan for the training of cadres by rotation in the cadre school, and the leadership cadres take the lead in going to the cadre school for study and tempering.

In grasping the work of the cadre schools, the Party committees of these three areas resolutely use the line as the key link. They widely propagandize the "May 7 Directive" and organize the cadres and the masses to criticize the slander and attack on "May 7" cadre schools by swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i, to enable all to see clearly, from the height of line struggle, the great significance of operating "May 7" cadre schools successfully and raise their consciousness of walking on "May 7" road. They "guard the pass and fix the orientation" with regard to direction and line to insure the implementation of Chairman Mao's line for cadre education. In the past few years the Party committees of these three areas have solved in time such questions as whether the operation of cadre schools is an expedient or a long-term plan, whether in-service cadres should or should not go to cadre schools, and the correct handling of the relations between study and physical labor, insuring the healthy growth of the "May 7" cadre schools.

The Party committees of the three areas have equipped their cadre schools with politically stronger-than-usual leadership squads and closely grasped their revolutionized development. In Hsinchin hsien the Party committee shows great concern for the personnel running the cadre school politically and ideologically. It adopts various means to enable them to comprehend promptly

the Party's directives and the committee's intent as well as the ideological trends on all fronts, so as to create the necessary conditions for their successful conducting of educational activities.

All revolutionary newborn things are fostered and brought up by the Party. Under the sunlight and dewdrops of the Party, "May 7" cadre schools will surely march forward with redoubled vigor.

By our paper's correspondents and reporters

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## A Peking May 7 Cadres School

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1973)

neat rows of houses with well-tended wheat fields, vegetable gardens and a big orchard now stand on what, four years ago, a large sandy tract by the chaopai river on the northeastern outskirts of peking. this is the may 7 cadres school run by peking's hsuanwu district revolutionary committee.

each of the four urban districts in peking has its own cadres school.

when i visited the hsuanwu district school this spring, the cadre-students were busy sowing millet and beans, applying fertilizer, watering the wheat or trimming the fruit trees. every now and then they burst into laughter. an atmosphere of hard work prevailed everywhere. i asked some questions of a man in his fifties who was driving a horse to level a stretch of land with a roller. he replied my questions in a very comradely way and said: "the unusual drought last year affected our harvest. we are determined to make up for the loss this year exclamation"

on may 7, 1966 chairman mao called on all those working in party and government organizations to take up industrial work or farming, and also "to criticize the bourgeoisie". later, in october 1968, chairman mao issued the instruction: "going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled. cadres at their posts should also go down in turn to do manual labour."

the hsuanwu district cadres school was set up the same month.

the school has since had group after group of students, amounting to more than 5,000 in all. they include leading cadres from the district party and revolutionary committees. some of them sent in four or five applications before they were admitted.

each school session lasts from six to 12 months. the students spend half their time studying marxist works. for the rest of the time they work collectively doing productive labour like ordinary workers. the productive labour helps them to grasp theory. the purpose of the school is to help the students raise their political consciousness and remould their world outlook. among the list of books studied are "the manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution", "anti-duhring", "critique of the gotha programme"

and chairman mao's philosophical writings. usually the students concentrate on studying one or two of these works in the six-month period. they then hold regular group discussions, closely combining theory with their own thinking and laying emphasis on heightening their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

one student whose regular post was a teacher said: "under the old educational system, the teacher taught production in the classroom. he taught how to grow rice 'on the blackboard', in isolation from actual production. studying and working here has enabled me to understand better chairman mao's proletarian educational line, which lays the stress on combining education with productive labour. i now firmly believe that teachers must overcome their isolation from practice. they should foster the viewpoint that practice comes first. only so will they be able to teach well."

the students are given every possibility of coming into contact with former poor and lower-middle peasants in the nearby people's commune. this is an important part of their re-education. peasants are invited to the school to contrast the past and present in their families or villages. every student spends two weeks living and working among poor and lower-middle peasants, joining them in studying chairman mao's works and criticizing revisionism. the students learn from the peasants their fine qualities, including their class consciousness, their profound feeling for the party and chairman mao, and their spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. especially for the younger cadres, comparison by the peasants between the past and present provides vivid class education, and it also helps to revive the revolutionary vigour of many veteran cadres.

one leading cadre who had joined the revolution in 1939 but began to develop a taste for a comfortable life after he entered the city experienced a healthy shock on hearing a former poor old peasant woman's report on her past misery. he had risked his life many times in the cause of the country's liberation, and his own past came to mind. his parents had been forced to turn to begging. he himself had been knocked around as a landlord's farmhand. as a young revolutionary, he had shown utter devotion to the liberation cause of the working people. criticizing himself he said: "i became an 'official' after i entered the city. the feelings of the working people in me grew less and less as a result of my isolation from the people and physical labour, under the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line. the cadres school has given me the chance to re-educate myself. i feel as though i was back in the years of war, when i struggled alongside the people and our relationship was that

of fish and water. i am making the school a new starting point for continuing the revolution. through study and hard work i will restore in myself the fine qualities of the working people."

whatever their rank, the cadre-students eat, live and work together, talk together about what they think they are gaining ideologically and undertake criticism and self-criticism together at discussion gatherings. fortyfive-year-old li teng-chih is a party secretary at a big department store in peking. he said: "i am more or less the leader in my unit. i used to order people about. now i am an ordinary worker here. like everyone else, i get up early to sweep the courtyard and fetch water, and then go to work in the fields. this helps me to discard my bureaucratic ways." li teng-chih never before took part in any workers' theatrical performances after he became a leading cadre, but now he goes up onto the stage to sing songs with younger cadres at the school.

by their hard work since 1968, the cadre-students have put up buildings with a total floor space of over 9,000 square metres, in addition to a 420 square metres auditorium completed recently. they have reclaimed some 70 hectares of farmland and afforested another 20 hectares of land. all the grain produced, except for that used for seed and animal feed, is delivered to the state. the school has basically made itself self-sufficient in vegetables. it has also built a workshop which processes and repairs machine parts.

the students enjoy a varied cultural life. there is a library. after work, they play ball games and other sports, watch television or see films. sometimes there are theatrical performances, with some of the items written and performed by the students themselves.

COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

## How We Develop League Lesson Activities?

by

the League branch of Ch'iaot'ou production brigade
of Funing hsien, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 8, 1973)

Under the leadership of the Party branch of the production brigade and since the spring of last year, our League branch has persevered in conducting League lessons well by coordinating theory with practice, with criticism of revisionism and rectification of style as the lever and in conformity with the special character of the countryside. We conduct education among the young people in the Party's basic line as well as class education, education in revolutionary tradition, and communist education, enliven League life, and intensify the ideological and organizational development of the League.

How did we carry out League lesson activities? We first did investigation and study work and went deep among the masses to ascertain the study, work and ideological conditions of youths. Problems were unearthed in time. Education was conducted with specific targets in mind. Through deep involvement with visits and heart-to-heart talks, the League branch found that in the brigade some youths urgently wanted to join the League but lacked knowledge about the League. The League branch therefore decided to include in the content of its first lesson "the nature of a Communist Youth League organization and its tasks."

After going through the lesson, everyone had something very favorable to report. A youth of the first production team originally knew only the glory of League membership. After the lesson, he raised his awareness of League membership. He said, "Communist Youth League membership is not our goal. It is but a new starting point of revolution. To be glorious League members, we must seriously read books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao under the Party's leadership, transform our world outlook and make revolution forever."

While undergoing military training, Comrade Sun Hsiao-chien, an armed basic-level backbone militiaman of the third League group, always left on the ground a light machine gun allotted to him. Checking with him, we found he felt the machine gun too heavy. We saw in him a slackening of war-preparedness. We invited old militiaman Comrade Yin Chia-lung to give us League lessons on the training ground. He recounted the glorious revolutionary tradition of how in the guerrilla war in the past the militiamen braved volleys of fire and hails of bullets carrying supplies and fetching food for the army units and fighting either in the south or in the north and everywhere the Party wanted them to without ever letting a groan of pain escape their lips. He said, "In the past, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party, we, armed with only rifles, vanquished the imperialist aggressors who were armed to the teeth and

chased away the Chiang Kai-shek traitor group to win the happy life of today. Today, we must still rely on rifles to safeguard our great socialist motherland."

After the lessons, Little Sun raised his awareness and strengthened his concept of political power. At every training exercise, he showed fear for neither hardship nor fatigue. He studied as assiduously as he drilled. He fostered the idea of carrying the rifle in liberating the whole of mankind.

After he graduated from junior middle school in 1971, Sun Hsiao-lin of the third League group was not content with farm work. Having regard to his situation, we invited old poor peasant Comrade Sun Chün, who had very painful memories of and deep hatred for the old society, to give us a lesson on "Much can be achieved in the countryside." Old man Sun recalled the sad history of his own family and his own pathetic fate in the old society and envisioned the very favorable prospects of the new socialist village. Then we again organized all League members and other youths to initiate a big discussion on the subject, "What is after all the future like for one determined to make revolution in the countryside?" Everyone seriously studied Chairman Mao's teachings, recalled the past in the light of the present, recounted traditions, checked fighting will, peered into the future, and spelled out resolutions. This not only enlightened Little Sun but also considerably strengthened determination of the broad masses of youths to follow the road of integration with workers.

In addition, we laid hold of the different ideological states of League members and other youths appearing at different periods, and defined the content of League lessons and arranged for time for League lessons. In the autumn of last year, the League organization recruited a number of new League members. After a period of time, individual new League members were not so keen on their work. Their enthusiasm also ran not so high. Even individual League members waxed arrogant in front of other youths. The League branch realized that though the problem involved League members, this way of thinking was representative in nature. Therefore, we took up the lesson, "What is to be done after joining the League?" Everyone was led to correctly understand the nature of the Communist Youth League and its tasks and fight arrogance and self-complacency and continue revolution non-stop.

The content of our League lessons is also closely associated with the current prevailing situation to allow the study and propagation of the Party's various guidelines and policies. League lessons are made a classroom for the study of works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and the propagation of the Party's various guidelines and policies.

To maintain League-lesson activities continuously, our brigade League branch associates the features of the countryside with the adoption of mobile and flexible League lesson-giving methods geared to the state of farm work. During the busy farming season, we moved the classroom to the worksite with concentrated mass lessons changed to scattered individual lessons. Proper performance of political and ideological work for League members and youths was continuously maintained with persistence. In the "4-summer" period last year,

farm work was at its peak involving everything from wheat-cutting, seedling-transplanting, corn-threshing to the interplanting of cotton seedlings. We took the League group as a unit in giving League lessons and, in doing so, initiated a rectification.

In doing work, a League member of the 5th League group concerned himself with only quantity and not quality. The League group helped him in time. At a League class, its members joined him in criticizing the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' "Workpoints in command." He was made to realize that we must seriously read and study, and assiduously draw a line of distinction between right and wrong, as far as the line is concerned, and raise consciousness of doing farming for the revolution. Thus, not only was this League member enlightened but everyone also received education. Relatively satisfactory results were achieved.

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INTEGRATION WITH WORKERS AND PEASANTS

## A Correct Orientation and A Bright Future

- A symposium held by some scientific and technical personnel in Kwangtung Province for the discussion of experiences in their own integration with workers and peasants

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 7, 1973)

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and after having been through tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of scientific and technical personnel have raised their awareness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuing of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. There is a prominent change in their spiritual physiognomy, and they are actively making contributions to the development of the socialist science and technology.

Recently, some of the scientific and technical personnel in Kwangtung Province held a symposium. Filled with revolutionary fervor, they talked freely about their own gains and enthusiastically acclaimed the great victory of the Party's policy of uniting-educating-transforming toward intellectuals laid down by Chairman Mao. They also used their personel experience to criticize angrily the shameless slander spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in attacking the transforming of intellectuals.

### Go Into the Three Great Revolutionary Movements and Change Old Ideas Completely

At the symposium, many scientific and technical personnel used their personal experience to explain clearly that only by throwing themselves into the three great revolutionary movements and integrating with the workers and peasants, and by remolding unremittingly their subjective world while remolding their objective world and changing their old ideas completely could intellectuals conform to the need of socialist revolution and construction. Taking the road of integration with the workers and peasants is the fundamental road for the intellectuals to remold their world outlook.

Engineer Ch'eng Nai-chung, a responsible member of the technical branch of the Canton Electrical Appliances Scientific Research Institute, said:

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, because of the influence of the revisionist line, the scientific and technical personnel of our research institute stayed in isolation in their high tower separated from the masses, from reality and from labor. The world outlook of the majority of them was basically bourgeois in nature, and their thoughts and feelings invariably differed from those of the workers and peasants. This greatly affected the development of scientific research work.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, our scientific and technical personnel, in response to the great call of Chairman Mao exhorting the intellectuals to receive re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers,

went in great numbers to factories and rural areas to take part in the three great revolutionary movements and join themselves to the workers and peasants to speed up the remolding of their own world outlook. Because of that, the development of scientific research work was stimulated.

For the past several years, the scientific and technical personnel of the research institute, together with the broad masses of working people, have in succession researched and made successfully more than 20 items of scientific research of great importance including an over-rust coating material, an electro-phoretic coating paint, a high-pressure controllable silicon, a solvent-free paint, and a drip-etching technique.

The process of the research and manufacture of the over-rust coating material is a vivid illustration. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, a technician of our institute went to Nanking for a chemical engineering anti-corrosion conference. During the conference, a worker of a chemical fertilizer plant took him on a tour of the installation, showed him the serious condition of corrosion in the pipes and pointed out to him that the most cumbersome work of guarding against corrosion in the chemical fertilizer plant was the removal of rust, and he expressed the hope for the discovery of a kind of coating material that would not require removal of rust before application.

At that time, this technician had but one thought in mind and that was to write a thesis which could "make his name," and when he heard the view of the worker, he was not the slightest bit impressed. The matter was soon forgotten.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, this technician went to a nitrogenous fertilizer plant in Canton to receive re-education from the working people. Once, he took part in the work of scraping off rust, but after only 15 minutes of work, his back ached and his throat was burning from the particles of rust. After working the whole day, he could only clean an area no larger than the size of his two palms. He said, "Scraping off rust is hard work!" An old worker said to him, "Even if it is more difficult we still must do it. If we stop scraping for even a single day, production would be affected. If only we could find a kind of paint that would not require removal of rust, how good that would be!"

At that time, when he recalled the incident of his visit to the plant in Nanking, he was inwardly greatly distrubed. He thought to himself, "When thinking of problems, the working people always place the interests of the state and production work to the fore. Whereas in the past, I thought only of "making a name" for myself and paid not the slightest attention to the pressing demands of the workers. I really shouldn't be like that."

Therefore, upon his return to the research institute, he immediately organized a research group together with some of the comrades and commenced work on the research of an over-rust coating material. He went to the factories for investigation and took the workers for teachers. After more than two years of scientific experiments with the working people, he finally found successfully

an over-rust coating material of fine properties, which after popularization and application, was warmly acclaimed by the working people. The comrades of the research group said with deep conviction, "In order to produce a no-rust-removing material, it is necessary first to go among the people and remove the 'rust' from our mind."

## Put Away the Fine Air of the Intellectual and Learn Modestly from the Masses of Workers and Peasants

The masses of workers and peasants have rich practical experience. Only by putting aside their fine intellectual air and learning from the masses of workers and peasants in a solid and down-to-earth manner could scientific and technical personnel combine the things they learned from books with the practical experience of the masses of workers and peasants and enable their knowledge to be more complete. At the symposium, many of the scientific and technical personnel talked about their own experience in this direction.

Yü Hsing-yüan, an engineer of the Kwangtung Non-Ferrous Metal Research Institute, said:

In the past, I always thought that new technologies and new techniques were invited by intellectuals. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, I was with the repair and fitting plant of the institute. The plant was required to undertake the research and manufacture of a new type of ore-dressing equipment, so we worked out a design confident that it would be successful. However, in the process of manufacture, we discovered quite a number of problems. Everybody racked his brain, but could not come up with a solution.

Later, we voluntarily sought advice from the working people. On the basis of their rich practical experience and proceeding from reality, the workers made many reasonable suggestions which enlightened and helped us greatly. On the basis of the views of the working people, we carried out alterations in the whole design, and very quickly carried out the research and manufacture of this new type of ore-dressing equipment which is now playing its part in production.

Professor P'u Chih-lung, director of the entomology seminar of the Department of Biology in Chungshan University, began his study on the use of flat belly wasp for the prevention and control of Lichee weevil. However, because of his failure to integrate himself with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, after having trial-experimented successfully over a small area, no further progress was made in the research work. In 1970, he took part in a pest prevention and control training class operated jointly by the school and Tungkuan hsien, and by carrying out scientific experiments together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, was able to carry out the experiment successfully over a large area. At present, this method of weevil prevention and control is being extensively popularized in Lichee producing areas in the whole province.

At the symposium, P'u Chih-lung said with deep conviction: We scientific personnel must full enthusiastically integrate ourselves with the masses of workers and peasants in the spirit of willing pupils, and rely on them in the development of scientific activities before the tempo of scientific experimentation could be stepped up.

At that time, not long after we commenced experiment on the large scale propagation of flat belly wasp in a thatched hut in the countryside of Tung-kuan hsien, there appeared the phenomenon of a high mortality rate among the wasps, and among those that survived, the egg laying rate was extremely low. After three months of experiments, the result was still far from satisfactory. With the deadline for releasing the wasps only two months away, everybody was extremely worried. I was also unable to make any suggestion for fear that if the project should turn out to be unsuccessful, I might lose face.

The poor and lower-middle peasants seemed to know at that time what was in my mind, and they said encouragingly, "Don't worry, we shall come up with a solution to the problem. Keep on experimenting. Even if we should fail, we would nevertheless have gained a lesson from the failure. If we do not succeed this year, we can always try again next year."

When I heard these words, I was given new strength. I resolved to put away my superior airs and lick this problem together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, by continuing with the experiment. One of the production brigades set aside 1,000 Lichee trees for us to experiment on. Such confidence showed by the poor and lower-middle peasants touched me deeply. For the sake of trial-experimenting successfully as quickly as possible, everybody rose early and slept late to carry on work. Our eyes became swollen and bloodshot, and our faces became haggard, but nobody complained or grumbled. After half a month of effort, we finally discovered the main causes for the high mortality and low egg production of the wasps.

After that, in the light of these causes, we studied a method for overcoming them together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and eventually succeeded in the propagation of flat belly wasps on a large scale. By the time the Lichee flowers were blossoming in the spring time, we released the wasps over a large area over the experimental field, and by effectively eliminating the Lichee weevil, guaranteed a bumper harvest of Lichee.

## Do Not Stand Still, Much Less Turn Back. Keep Remolding World Outlook All Life

In a socialist society, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie has existed for a long time. This struggle is naturally reflected within the ranks of the intellectuals, and determines the protractedness of the remolding of their world outlook. At the symposium, many scientific and technical personnel used their personal experience to explain that only by having a correct understanding of the protractedness and arduousness of remolding world outlook could one be able to remold oneself consciously all life, devote oneself throughout one's life and study all life for the revolution.

Technician Ma Nai-yao, deputy leader of a shoal demolition team in Kwangtung Provincial Navigation Bureau, said:

During the years of the big leap forward, because of my ability to integrate myself with the working people, I was able to make certain contributions to socialist construction. Later, poisoned by the revisionist line of

swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, I gradually became separated from reality and from the masses of workers and peasants.

When I was in charge of preparing a design for the construction of a hydroelectric station, because of the failure to link up with reality in the project, I consequently set off several hundred charges in the construction without removing the rocks below the water and thereby wasted completely the resources of the state. The working people criticized me for "setting off charges at random."

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, having drawn a lesson from the previous experience, when taking part in a project for the demolition of a large shoal, I was determined to make a greater contribution to the revolution. However, there were still relapses in my ideological struggle. Once, I accepted an assignment for the demolition of a large shoal, but when I heard that even foreign experts were afraid to handle anything of that size, I was a bit shakened, and thought of sounding a retreat.

At that time, I went to the work site and spoke to the workers about my mental reservations, they warmly encouraged me and said, "Chairman Mao is backing us. We must struggle for the glory of the socialist motherland. What the foreign experts are afraid of doing, we the Chinese working people are confident of doing!" Encouraged by the workers, my confidence grew, and I moved my beddings and drawing table into the hostel of the workers. By eating, living, working, studying and carrying out design with the workers, I earnestly took them for teachers and humbly learned from them.

When underwater demolition was carried out, the job was not only difficult but also highly dangerous. This also proved to be an excellent opportunity for me to temper myself the hard way. During the hard struggle, I established a profound proletarian friendship with the workers. They considered me to be one of them and actively helped and supported me. Together with the workers, I perfected a new technique for "opening a passage with deep water demolition," and finally, toward the end of last year, cleared away the large shoal at the entrance of the port and saved more than 12,000,000 yuan in the cost of the project for the state and fulfilled victoriously the task handed me by the Party.

Young technician P'eng Chün of the Kwangtung Food Crops Research Institute, since the great proletarian cultural revolution, by going deep into the countryside to carry out scientific research, has been conscientiously receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, grasping vigorously the remolding of world outlook, and making good progress on the road of integration with the workers and peasants. He has been elected a member of the CCP Kwangtung Provincial Committee. At the symposium, looking back on the progress of his growth, he said:

Upon graduating from the South China Agricultural College in 1964, I used to think at one time that because I came from a good background and was brought up under the red flag, I was "born red." Because of that, I did not grasp so firmly the remolding of world outlook or set so strict a demand on myself.

For the past two years, together with a group of scientific and technical personnel from our institute, I went to set up a scientific research base in the mountain region of northern Kwangtung, to carry out scientific research together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the one hand and to receive re-education from them on the other. Only then was I able to see the many sordid things about my person. Though I was brought up in the countryside, upon returning there this time I felt instead that the countryside was dirty and the work was hard, and I was not quite accustomed to it. That clearly explained that there was already a very wide gap in my feeling toward the poor and lower-middle peasants. Therefore, I used living and labor as the starting point for remolding myself.

Everyday, I would insist on doing manual labor, and choose the heavier, more difficult and more squalid work for tempering myself, learn the fine thoughts and character of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and gradually deepen my class feeling for the poor and lower-middle peasants. Because of the change in my thoughts and feeling, I was able to share the anxiety and thoughts of the poor and lower-middle peasants in working at scientific experiments.

The condition of rice pest was more serious in this district. With the support of the local Party committee, we energetically made widely available a technique for the prevention and control of rice pest, actively carried out scientific experiments with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and by mobilizing the people to carry out prevention and control at the same time, enabled the damages caused by rice pest to be greatly reduced.

We also carried out experiments on the selection and breeding as well as appraisal of disease resistant varieties, and with the support of the masses and the leadership, by means of carrying out experiments together, cultivated within a short time a new variety called "Chiayehch'ing" which was resistant to the blight of rice. The trial-planting of this variety has outstandingly increased yield, and is being rapidly propagated and popularized.

Practice has proved that the remolding of world outlook is a long and at times even painful process of tempering, and it would never do to stand still at any time, much less turn back, for there is no exit for turning back. Intellectuals could only forever take resolutely the road of integration with the workers and peasants pointed out by Chairman Mao and unremittingly remold their world outlook, for only in that way could there be a bright and limitless future.

- NCNA Reporter

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## EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

### Extra-Curricular Activities of Primary and Middle School Students in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 10, 1973)

schools, factories and neighbourhoods in north china's industrial city of tientsin are cooperating to man after-school centres for primary and middle school students.

retired workers, cadres and activitists among the residents do the bulk of this work in collaboration with the school teachers and families of the students.

there are more than 18,000 such people in the hetung district alone. a neighbourhood revolutionary committee under the district operates 72 after-school groups for 672 primary school students there. guided by teachers, students have groups for story telling, embroidery, sculpture or clay figurines, as well as football, table tennis and other games. they play games to review what they had learned in class such as compound words and phrases, chinese phonetics and arithmetic.

big enterprises, such as the no. 1 machine tool plant and some cotton mills, have sent veteran workers to nearby after-school centres to help with this work.

veteran workers of the santiaoshish street, the oldest industrial district of the city, are very much concerned with the upbringing of the younger generation. 40 veteran workers from 15 factories there take active part in giving class education in the neighbouring primary schools or serve as tutors at after-school centres. veteran worker kao hung-jen began to toil for a capitalist at the age of thirteen. he became blind in one eye because of the bad working conditions. he is now member of a factory party branch and member of the party committee of the tientsin no. 1 machine building industrial bureau. every day after work, he helps primary school pupils in after-school activities. during the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, he organized students to make revolutionary mass criticism. through his suffering in the old society and his happy life since liberation, he criticized the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. his criticism left a deep impression on the students. during their spare time, students help do household chores for families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen and old people who have no relatives.

foundry man chen yu-chi told students how he conquered difficulties in becoming literate and studying science, and encouraged the youngsters to study hard and well. all the veteran workers maintain close friendship with the pupils and their parents.

BONE-SETTING

## Popular Peasant Orthopaedist in Northwest China Hsien Hospital

(NCNA-English Sian, May 10, 1973)

a peasant practitioner in a hilly area in the northwest china province of shensi has become a popular orthopaedist in a county hospital. sixtyseven-year-old wang chia-cheng is now able to treat fairly difficult fractures with traditional chinese bone-setting technique and applications of local wild medicinal herbs coupled with western methods of examination. his whole-hearted service has won the heart of the local peasants.

the party and the people's government pay great attention to the results wang chia-cheng has achieved. in the light of the party's principle of combining western and traditional chinese medicine, the shensi provincial department of public health invited him to act as adviser to a herbal medicine research group and arranged for him to visit hospitals elsewhere. the hospital of tsoshui county where he is member of a people's commune has set up a special orthopaedic section headed by him with an out-patient service and 20 hospital beds. it also assigned six medical workers of both western and traditional chinese schools to help him in the work, sum up his experience and prepare herb medicine.

he has used x-ray examination in cooperation with western-school medical workers in the past few years to improve the accuracy of reduction and make it easier for others to assimilate his experience. he used to make his diagnosis and reduction by observation and touch, based on his wide experience.

his family had been hired hands in old china for generations. he also was a farm hand oppressed by landlords and the kuomintang reactionaries.

he started his medical work by studying medicinal herbs and going up the hill to gather them and find ways to mend fractures, determined to save other poor people from suffering. the hard days before liberation left a deep impression upon him. his six children died of disease in their early years because he could not afford medical fees. while working for a landlord, his father tumbled down a cliff and became disabled from back and leg injuries. in the winter of 1942 wang chia-cheng himself fell and got a bone injury. his family went deeply in debt to get it healed.

experienced peasants taught hi about wild medicinal herbs.

at first he treated poor peasants free for some minor injuries with the herbs he gathered. long years of experience enabled him to work out simple, effective methods of healing fractures. an increasing number of poor peasants came to him for treatment.

when his county was liberated in 1949, wang chia-cheng became an activist in the movement of agricultural collectivization. he treated local people's injuries free, with profound class feelings. a commune member broke five ribs and went into a state of shock when he fell from a roof. braving wind and snow, wang chia-cheng rushed across a mountain to give him emergency treatment. he visited the patient regularly to observe the medical effect of his treatment. the patient regained health in a little over one month.

members of the brigade in his village set up a cooperative medical service station (see note) in the spring of 1969 and selected him to be its doctor.

a patient, who had a fracture of the femur in the right thigh and still walked with crutches, came from elsewhere in may 1971. he had undergone three operations and had the fracture set with a plate and screw in the thigh, but no bone scar grew and the fracture had not healed in the two years and nine months that had elapsed. the chinese communist party branch at the county hosptial encouraged wang chia-cheng to do his best for the patient. he studied the case with some other doctors and decided to give him oral doses of a wild herb to stimulate bone growth and some other herbs to increase blood circulation and coupled this with massage and exercises of the limb to help functional recovery. x-ray examination showed bone growth in three months. the patient was able to walk over 100 metres unassisted in five months and went back to work shortly afterwards.

note: the cooperative medical system provides the peasants with medical care in return for a small annual fee per capita. the remaining cost is covered by the production teams from their public accumulation fund.

PASTORAL ROAD

**Changes on Pastoral Road in Sinkiang**

**(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 10, 1973)**

multi-national herdsmen driving 200,000 animals to spring pasturage across the tienshan mountains can rest at 30 lodgings scattered along the 100-kilometre road in the ili area of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region of northwest china.

commune members of uighur, sibo and other nationalities provide the herdsmen with hot meals and refreshments and have fodder for the animals. medical personnel of hocheng and ining counties and several communes look after the herdsmen and film projection teams and theatrical groups offer recreation. a dozen mobile sales teams ensure a ready supply of consumer goods and delicacies.

truck and cart drivers give the herdsmen a helping hand on the busy road. when mealtime comes, they can get mutton and tea with milk at the wayside inns, buy silk, satin and woolen cloth and purchase wine, tea, sweets and pastries.

these herdsmen shift grazing grounds with the seasons. more than 100 cadres of the counties concerned, people's communes and state livestock farms are going along with the herdsmen to share their life and work this spring. these cadres are of han, hui, uighur, mongolian and kazakh nationalities, who work together in unity and friendship.

before liberation, there was no lodging for the herdsmen along this road. they slept under coarse blankets or squatted among their flocks to keep warm. they ate dry bread and melted snow when they were thirsty.

a 68-year-old herdsman of kazakh nationality said the vast improvements were due to attention by the party and the state and chairman mao's policy on nationalities. he recalled an early spring 40 years ago on this pastoral road when three-fifths of the 100,000 head of livestock died on the way.

"now we herdsmen are not daunted by snowstorms exclamation the herdsmen have lodgings and the herds have sheds. the government sends bulldozers to clear away the snow when necessary. what a contrast between two social systems exclamation" he said.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND ALGERIA

### Algerian Delegation Leaves Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1973)**

the algerian delegation led by colonel mohamed ben-ahmed, member of the revolutionary council, ended its friendly visit to china and left peking by air this morning for the democratic republic of viet nam.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; kang lin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, and hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

also present at the airport were algerian ambassador to china chaieb taleb-bendiab and algerian embassy officials, and nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

## CHINA AND ARGENTINA

### Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Mrs. Peron

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1973)**

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met here this afternoon with isabel martinez de peron, wife of former argentine president juan domingo peron and vice-president of the justicialist party of argentina, and jose lopez rega, general secretary of the national justicialist movement, and other members of her party. the host and guests had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were ma chia-chun, kang tai-sha, and chang pao-sheng.

later, chiao kuan-hua gave a dinner for the argentine guests.

## CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

### Chou En-lai, Ho Ying Meet First Australian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1973)

chinese premier chou en-lai and vice-foreign minister ho ying here this evening met and had a friendly conversation with stephen fitzgerald, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of australia to china.

first secretary h.s. north and third secretary s. warner of the australian embassy here took part in the meeting.

present were wu fan-wu, chu chuan-hsien, shen jo-yun, tsai tsai-tu, tang lung-pin and liang yin-chu.

## CHINA AND CHILE

### Chilean Aviation School Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1973)

the delegation of the chilean school of aviation "capitan avalos" led by general of aviation gabriel van schouwen and commander of squadron carlos jimenez vargas left here by air this afternoon for a visit to hangchow and shanghai in the company of chang chung, a leading member of a department of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army.

chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a. and his wife went with the delegation.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned lin ping, chu kai-yin, jen hsueh-yao and chang chang, as well as hundreds of p.l.a. air force commanders and fighters.

yesterday the delegation visited an aviation school of the p.l.a. air force, where the guests watched flight training and saw teaching facilities and trainees' dormitories. in the evening, they attended a performance of chinese songs and dances and chilean songs given oy an ensemble of the political department of the p.l.a air force. the delegation also visited the palac museum and toured the great wall.

## CHINA AND ECUADOR

### Ecuadorian President Receives Chinese Journalist Group

**(NCNA-English Quito, May 9, 1973)**

ecuadorian president guillermo rodriguez lara received the chinese journalist group led by li yeh-nien at the presidential office this afternoon and had a cordial talk with the group members.

president rodriguez expressed his welcome to the chinese journalists for their visit to ecuador. "we are ready to strengthen our ties with all those countries which we think are suitable to us", he said. he added that the ecuadorian government and people approved of the establishment of trade relations between ecuador and the people's republic of china, which began with the former's selling of bananas to the latter.

## CHINA AND IRAN

### Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Iranian Embassy in Peking Gives Banquet for General Kashani

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1973)**

m. farhang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of general ali hojjat kashani, assistant to the prime minister and president of the physical education organization of iran, and his wife.

attending the banquet were wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, fu hao, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned yao hsiao-cheng, yu pu-hsueh, li meng-hua and wang lei, chinese sportsmen and coaches, and chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih.

also present were hassan rassouli, secretary general of the iran national olympic committee, and his wife who have come to china with general kashani, as well as embassy officials.

the banquet was filled with a friendly atmosphere. m. farhang and wang meng toasted the growing friendship between the people and sportsmen of iran and china and friendly exchanges between sports circles of the two countries.

### Iranian Guests Leave Peking for Shanghai and Kwangchow

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1973)**

general ali hojjat kashani, assistant to the prime minister and president of the physical education organization of iran, his wife and his party hassan rassouli, secretary general of the iran national olympic committee, and his wife wound up their visit to peking and left for shanghai and kwangchow by air this morning. they are accompanied by chu tse, a leading member of a department under the physical culture and sports commission.

the iranian guests were seen off at the airport by wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned including yu pu-hsueh, wang lei, wang to, and chou chueh, as well as representatives of chinese coaches and sportsmen including hsu yin-sheng and yin hsi-nan. on hand were also chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih.

m. farhang, charge d'affaires a.i. of the iranian embassy in peking, and embassy officials were also present.

while in peking, general ali hojjat kashani and other distinguished iranian guests held cordial and friendly talks with minister wang meng and other chinese sports leaders on the exchange of sports between the two countries and strengthening cooperation in international sports activities. the iranian guests attended a gymnastics performance, visited some sports projects and went sightseeing here.

## CHINA AND JAPAN

### Chinese Scientific and Technical Delegation Returns from Japan

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1973)**

the chinese scientific and technical delegation returned here by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to japan. the delegation is led by yang chia-chih, deputy-director of the institute of automation under the academy of sciences of china and permanent council member of the chinese automation society, and huang kun-yi, a leading member of the liaison office of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china.

among those present at the airport to meet the delegation were chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association, and leading members of departments concerned and scientists yen chi-tzu, pai chieh-fu, pan chun and liu ta-kang.

among the japanese friends present were keio nakada and yoshikiyo hyodo.

**Chinese Friendship Delegation in Yamagata Prefecture, Japan**

**(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 9, 1973)**

chu tu-nan, chou li-chin, deputy leaders, and some members, of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association to japan paid a visit on may 7 and 8 to yamagata prefecture, a place famous for cherry growing. they were warmly welcomed by local working people and personages of various circles.

on the morning of may 7, when the chinese visitors entered the prefectural boundary by train, they were greeted at several railway stations by workers and peasants, men and women. flowers were presented through train windows to the members of the delegation.

in yonezawa city, some 300 people from all walks of life held a welcome ceremony at the railway station. the welcomers put up placards inscribed in chinese "long live the militant friendship between the japanese and chinese people", "may japan-china friendship last from generation to generation", etc. they waved five-star red flags and presented flowers to the chinese guests.

on the afternoon of may 7, the chinese delegation had a friendly get-together at yamagata city with some 200 friends of various strata from yamagata prefecture, at which traditional entertainments were performed.

in the evening the yamagata prefectural welcome committee gave a cocktail party in honour of the delegation.

on may 8 the delegation visited some factories and villages in the prefecture.

## Chinese Friendship Delegation in Aomori and Iwate Prefectures, Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 9, 1973)

deputy leaders li su-wen and chao cheng-hung and some members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, now touring the northern part of japan, visited aomori prefecture on may 7, and iwate prefecture yesterday and today.

they visited a laver cultivating ground in aomori city on may 7. they went on board fishing boats and had friendly conversations with fishery workers. the chinese visitors expressed admiration and respect for the creativeness of the industrious and wise fishery workers of japan.

members of the delegation visited an ancient temple of 360 years in hirosakishi city.

the same evening, a dinner was given by shunkichi takeuchi, governor of aomori prefecture, for the chinese delegation.

upon arriving at iwate prefecture from aomori prefecture yesterday, the delegation immediately went to a hill east of the prefectural capital, morioka city, and visited the site where a "monument for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations" will be built. construction of the monument was proposed by tadashi chida, governor of iwate prefecture, to mark the occasion.

iwate prefecture and peking are on the same latitude.

a dinner was given this evening by the iwate prefectural welcome committee for the chinese visitors. over 150 personalities from iwate prefecture, morioka city and hanamaki city were present on the occasion.

at the dinner, deputy leaders li su-wen and chao cheng-hung wished success to governor chida in his coming friendly visit to china.

members of the delegation visited a number of factories in iwate prefecture and had a conversation with the workers.

## Chinese Friendship Delegation in Kumamoto and Kagoshima Prefectures, Japan

**(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 9, 1973)**

deputy leaders ma chun-ku and yu hui-yung, and some members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, now touring west japan, visited kumamoto prefecture on may 7 and kagoshima prefecture on may 8.

in kumamoto prefecture they paid a visit to a factory of the hitachi ship-building and engineering company, at which they were warmly greeted by the workers. they also visited a house in arao city where dr. sun yat-sen had once lived. local residents shook hands with them ignoring the rain.

in the evening a cocktail party was arranged under the joint auspices of the kumamoto prefectural government, the kumamoto city government and the welcome committee in honour of the chinese guests. over 500 people from all walks of life were present on the occasion.

after the cocktail party kumamoto prefectural governor sawada feted the chinese guests.

on their way to kagoshima, the chinese visitors were cheered by thousands of people at izumi, sendai and kushikino. when they arrived at kagoshima city, more people turned out in rain to welcome the chinese guests.

at noon and in the evening the kagoshima prefectural governor kanamaru feted the chinese guests.

in the evening the kagoshima prefectural welcome committee gave a cocktail party which was attended by over 600 people from various circles in the prefecture, korean residents and overseas chinese.

## Liao Cheng-chih Meets with Japanese Friends in Tokyo

**(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 9, 1973)**

liao cheng-chih, leader, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders, of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, met at hotel new otani here today with kozo sasaki, former chairman of the japan socialist party, who called on them. they had a long friendly talk.

at noon, liao cheng-chih, chang hsiang-shan, sun ping-hua and some other members of the delegation attended

a reception given by the japan-china economic association. present on the occasion were yoshihiro inayama, chairman, kiyoshi nakatsukasa and motoo tsuchikawa, vice-chairmen, kaheita okazaki, standing adviser, advisers, and other leading members, of the association.

kogoro uemura, adviser of the japan-china economic association, called on and had a friendly talk with liao cheng-chih at the hotel today.

### Pai Hsiang-kuo, Liu Hsi-wen Meet Japanese Economic Circles Delegation

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1973)**

pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of economic circles of west japan with eiichi koide as its leader and masami okano as its deputy leader.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned wang wen-lin, wu shu-tung and chou chi.

the japanese delegation arrived in peking on may 6 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

## CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

### Luxembourg Foreign Minister Leaves China for Home

**(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 10, 1973)**

gaston thorn, foreign minister of the grand duchy of luxembourg, and his party wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home today.

present at the railway station to see them off were chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chung ming, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

also present were wang tung, director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry; j. vixseboxse, netherlands ambassador to china, and adrien melsch, luxembourg ambassador to the soviet union. they had accompanied the luxembourg minister to kwangchow.

foreign minister gaston thorn arrived in kwangchow from shanghai by special plane yesterday. chang ken-sheng gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests in the evening.

while in kwangchow, the distinguished luxembourg guests visited china's export commodities fair and a people's commune near kwangchow. they were warmly received there.

## CHINA AND MALI

### Malian Head of State and President of Government Moussa Traore to Pay Official Visit to China

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1973)**

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, will pay an official visit to the people's republic of china in the latter half of june, 1973, at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

## CHINA AND MEXICO

### Mexican President and Madame Echeverria Receive Chinese Ambassador Hsiung Hsiang-hui and Wife

**(NCNA-English Mexico City, May 9, 1973)**

mexican president and madame luis echeverria received chinese ambassador hsiung hsiang-hui and his wife chen hsiao-hua at the presidential residence in the "pine woods" this morning and had cordial and friendly conversations with them.

ambassador hsiung hsiang-hui conveyed to president and madame echeverria the regards from premier chou en-lai and madame teng ying-chao.

president echeverria, going over the photos taken during his visit to china, once again expressed

his thanks to the chinese government and people for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded him. he requested the ambassador to convey his regards to chairman mao tsetung, premier chou en-lai, other chinese leaders and the chinese people.

madame echeverria said that the visit to china had left a very fine and indelible impression on her. she requested madame chen hsiao-hua to convey her thought for and regards to madame teng ying-chao, and her greetings / to other chinese friends and chinese women.

**Mexican Government Ministers Receive Chief of Chinese Exhibition Group**

**(NCNA-English Mexico City, May 9, 1973)**

the head of the group of the chinese economic and trade exhibition li yung-ting has been received separately by mexican secretary of foreign affairs emilio o. rabasa, commissioner of the federal district octavio senties gomez, secretary of national property oracio flores de la pena, secretary of water resources leandro rovirosa wade and secretary of public education victor bravo ahuja. the exhibition is scheduled to open here on may 11.

li shan-yi, charge d'affaires ad interim, and chuang pu-sheng, commercial counsellor, of the chinese embassy took part in these friendly meetings.

during his reception of li yung-ting, which took place on may 7, foreign secretary rabasa expressed welcome to the holding of the chinese exhibition in mexico immediately after mexican president luis echeverria's successful visit to china. the foreign secretary wished the exposition a success. li yung-ting expressed gratitude to the mexican government for the attention it has been giving to the preparations for the exhibition.

on may 8, julio faesler, general director of the mexican institute of foreign trade, gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese exhibition delegation. among those present on the occasion were jose gallastegui, under-secretary of foreign affairs, and francisco alcala quintero, general director of the national bank of foreign trade.

CHINA AND NORWAY

**Peking Banquet Honors Norwegian Foreign Minister and Mrs. Vaarvik**

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet here this evening in honour of minister of foreign affairs of the kingdom of norway dagfinn vaarvik, mrs. vaarvik and his party.

norwegian ambassador to china per ravne and mrs. ravne and embassy members attended.

on hand were li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, leading members of other departments concerned wang hsiao-yi, miao hai-ling, hsu han-ping, liu ching-tang, wang pen-tso, chang ying, kao chien-chung and sun so-chang, and chen wen-tung, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in norway.

chi peng-fei was the first to speak at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and norwegian peoples.

he said: "the norwegian poet bjornstjerne bjornson wrote in your national anthem about norway being a nation 'storm-scarred o'er the ocean'. under rigorous natural conditions, the norwegian people have developed navigation, fishing and industries with special characteristics. during the second world war, they fought bravely against foreign aggression and won national liberation. today, the norwegian government and people have made unremitting efforts to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of their country in the face of hegemonic threats and won sympathy and appreciation from people all over the world."

"norway is among the first countries to recognize our country," chi peng-fei added. "the relations between our two countries have all along been amicable." "we are glad to see that in recent years our friendly relations have been strengthened constantly. there have been increasing contacts between the two countries in the fields of navigation and trade and in the exchange of visits. yesterday our two sides initialled a civil aviation agreement. the opening of the air line will link together our two friendly countries, which are thousands of miles apart."

the chinese foreign minister pointed out: "the visit of minister vaarvik and mrs. vaarvik to china gives our two sides an opportunity to have an exchange of views on our bilateral relations and on international questions of common interest. this will be most helpful towards promoting the mutual understanding and friendly relations between

our two countries."

in his speech, minister vaarvik said: "i may note with pleasure that the relations between our two countries have all along been amicable." "these relations have developed greatly in the past few years."

the norwegian foreign minister recalled that his country had had the honour to play host to mr. li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, and mr. chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade. the chinese exhibition in oslo was a tremendous success, he added.

minister vaarvik went on: "the exchange of trade missions and visits has done much to the development of the relations and contacts between our two countries. particularly, there has been close and smooth cooperation in navigation, and i am sure this cooperation will continue to grow in the future. the negotiations on aviation just concluded in peking will also improve the communications between us. the norwegian government wishes to increase its contacts with china in the political, trade, social, cultural and other fields."

concluding, minister vaarvik said: "there is a profound basis for the close relations between our two countries, and i am convinced that our meetings in peking will deepen our mutual understanding and friendship."

**Chinese and Norwegian Foreign Ministers Continue Their Talks**

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1973)**

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chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and norwegian foreign minister dagfinn vaarvik continued their talks here this morning.

## CHINA AND PAKISTAN

### Pakistan National Defense College Delegation Arrives in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1973)**

a 14-member delegation of the pakistan national defence college led by commandant major general nasir ahmed chaudhri arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of departments concerned of the chinese people's liberation army, the foreign ministry, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries shih hsia, hu peng-fei, pai yun, yeh cheng-chang, chao chun-cheng, hsing jen-hsien and wang chih-fan.

on hand were counsellor bakhtiar ali and other officials of the pakistan embassy here.

### Pakistan National Defense College Delegation Feted in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1973)**

chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, hosted a banquet here this evening to welcome the visiting delegation of the pakistan national defence college led by commandant major general nasir ahmed chaudhri.

chang tsai-chien and nasir ahmed chaudhri made toasts at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

chang tsai-chien said that the friendly and good neighbourly relations between china and pakistan had been constantly consolidated and strengthened in the common struggle against imperialist aggression and interference. "we firmly support the pakistan people's just struggle to defend the state sovereignty and national independence under the leadership of president zulfikar ali bhutto," he stressed.

chang tsai-chien expressed the conviction that the current visit of the distinguished pakistan guests would contribute to the further consolidation and development of the friendship between the peoples and armed forces of china and pakistan.

commandant chaudhri said: "the deep roots that our friendship and our bilateral relations have taken, have all along been nourished by our desire to preserve our independence and territorial integrity."

despite external pressures, he added, pakistan-china friendship and cooperation between the peoples of china and pakistan and particularly between the two armed forces, had been increasing. he expressed the hope that the visit of his delegation would further the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and armed forces.

among the guests at the banquet were counsellor bakhtiar ali, air attache group captain sultan mohammad dutta and army attache colonel a.g. abid of the pakistan embassy in peking.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned liu tao-sheng, hsueh shao-ching, shih hsia, hu peng-fei, pai yun, yeh cheng-chang, chao chun-cheng, hsing jen-hsien, wang chih-fan and chiang tien.

## CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

### NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo, Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meet Journalists from Democratic Yemen on Separate Occasions

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1973)**

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, here this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the journalists delegation from the people's democratic republic of yemen led by khaled omer bagunaid, director of the aden news agency.

ahmed aidroos fadaq, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the p.d.r.y. in peking, was present.

on hand were chang chi-chih, first deputy director, and teng kang, deputy director, of the hsinhua news agency, peng hua, director of the information department of the foreign ministry, and chen chun, a leading member of the "people's daily".

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met with the p.d.r.y. journalists delegation this morning. they conversed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. charge d'affaires a.i. fadaq was present.

**Democratic Yemen Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Peking Gives Banquet for Visiting Journalists**

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1973)**

ahmed aidroos fadaq, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy in peking of the people's democratic republic of yeman, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the journalists delegation of the p.d.r.y.

members of the journalists delegation led by khaled omer bagunaid, director of the aden news agency, attended.

attending were leading members of peking press circles and other organizations concerned, including chang chi-chih, teng kang, chen chun, peng hua and chou chueh.

among the guests were djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and members of the a.a.j.a. secretariat; hamid wafi, member of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau; ahmed attall, counsellor of the embassy of the yemen arab republic in peking; and munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

## CHINA AND SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

### Scandinavian Official Air Agreement Negotiating Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1973)

the scandinavian official air agreement negotiating delegation led by bogh wound up its visit to china and left here for home via kwangchow by air today.

the delegation was seen off by han hsing-hua, deputy director of the commanding department of the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.), and danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan.

while in peking, the delegation held talks with the c.a.a.c. on air links between china and scandinavia. governmental air transport agreements were initialled yesterday between china and norway, china and denmark, and china and sweden.

chinese assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the scandinavian delegation yesterday. deputy director general of the c.a.a.c. ma jen-hui and delegation leader bogh hosted banquets on separate occasions.

## CHINA AND SPAIN

### Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Meets Spanish Correspondents

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1973)

chinese assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin met and had a friendly conversation with a group of visiting spanish correspondents here this afternoon. they are salvador lopez de la torre, correspondent of the efe agency, s.a., carlos sentis, director of the barcelona radio station, ricardo estarriol, correspondent of "la vanguardia", t.v. reporter miguel de la quadra and cameramen juan antonio verdugo and jose luis marquez.

## CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

### Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chan Meets Swiss Correspondent

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with ernst kux, correspondent of the "neue zuricher zeitung" of switzerland, and his wife.

present on the occasion was chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

## TABLE TENNIS TEAM

### Chinese Table Tennis Players Return to Peking After Visit to Romania and Cyprus

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1973)

the chinese table tennis players who paid a friendly visit to romania and cyprus after taking part in the 32nd world table tennis championships returned here today.

led by fu chao-lou, they are players hu yu-lan, chiu pao-chin, yang chun, hsi en-ting, yu yi-tse, ho tsu-pin and su kuo-hsi and coach chang hsieh-lin.

another group of chinese players who took part in the 32nd world table tennis championships returned to peking on april 21. they were players cheng min-chih, li li, li ching-kuang, tiao wen-yuan and wang wen-hua and coaches lin hui-ching, chuang chia-fu, wang chih-liang and ma chin-pao.

over a hundred people warmly welcomed the players at the airport today. among them were wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china; responsible members of various organizations concerned yu pu-hsueh, sun mei-ying, wang chuan-yao and jen chao; li meng-hua, leader, chen hsien, sung chung and hsu yin-sheng, deputy leaders, of the chinese table tennis delegation that took part in the 32nd world table tennis championships and returned earlier, as well as other table tennis coaches and players.

officials of the romanian embassy in china were also present.

## TERRITORIAL WATERS

### Ecuadorian Military Leaders Reiterate Resolve to Defend 200 Miles of Waters

(NCNA-English Quito, May 9, 1973)

ecuadorian minister of national defence marco almeida jativa and navy commander-in-chief sergio vasquez reiterated ecuador's firm position in defending her territorial sea of 200 nautical miles and its natural resources in an interview with the visiting chinese journalists' group here today.

minister almeida said: "to safeguard state sovereignty is our unalterable policy. it is the fundamental task of the armed forces to defend the 200 nautical mile territorial sea and this position is also unalterable. we ecuadorians acknowledge and highly value the support rendered us in this respect by many countries of latin america and other continents."

commander-in-chief vásquez told the chinese journalists: "we regard the sea under ecuador's jurisdiction as one pertaining to the ecuadorian people. the navy as part of the armed forces is directly involved in its defence and control." the navy also has the duty to exploit the natural resources, he added. "we are prepared to establish a fishery complex, which includes a fishing fleet and processing plants, to increase our fishing capacity and extend our area of operation within the 200 nautical miles," he said.

## WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

### Head of Chinese Delegation Speaks at 26th World Health Assembly Meeting

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 10, 1973)

"only with complete political and economic independence can broad prospects be opened for the development of national public health services." this was stressed by huang shu-tse, vice-minister of health and head of the chinese delegation, at the plenary meeting of the 26th world health assembly today.

huang shu-tse expressed full support for the just demand of the democratic people's republic of korea for membership in the world health organization.

huang shu-tse said: "to develop national public health services and improve the people's health conditions is a

question that has an important bearing on the national prosperity and economic development of each country, and is an earnest desire of the people of all countries, especially the developing countries. the most essential conditions for the realization of this desire are to shake off aggression and oppression by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, combat big-power hegemonism and power politics, win and safeguard national independence and develop the national economy independently by relying on the broad masses of the people. the peoples of asia, africa and latin america have waged long and heroic struggles in order to win these conditions for the realization of their legitimate and urgent desire. many countries have, since independence, been energetically developing their own national economies and cultural, educational and public health work and have made gratifying achievements. however, the peoples of asia, africa and latin america are still confronted with various obstacles and difficulties on their road of advance, to overcome which it is necessary for them to persevere in struggle, strengthen their unity and make common efforts."

he stressed: "through the practice of protracted revolutionary struggles, the chinese people have come to realize that only with complete political and economic independence can broad prospects be opened for the development of national public health services. the development of national public health services and the improvement of the health conditions of the people are, in turn, conducive to the development of national economy and the consolidation of national independence the experience of many developing countries has shown that it is possible to bring about a fairly rapid development in their public health work despite a comparatively weak basis provided that they rely on the strength and wisdom of their own people, give full play to their initiative and creativeness, and, in accordance with the actual conditions in their own countries, independently work out policies and programmes for developing their public health work, train their own medical and public health contingents, develop the pharmaceutic industry by making full use of their own resources, and on this basis obtain necessary foreign aid on equal terms and learn from the advanced achievements and experience of other countries in medical science. of course, any aid must be based on strict respect for the sovereignty of the recipient country, with no conditions or demand for privileges attached. its aim should be to help the recipient country develop its national economy and culture independently and on the basis of self-reliance and not to reduce it to dependence and subordination.

"we stand for the normal development of medical exchanges and cooperation between countries. this is conducive not only to the further development of the medical and public health services of all countries and the common improvement of the people's health conditions, but also to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between peoples."

huang shu-tse emphasised: "we deem it necessary to reiterate here that the traitorous lon nol clique is a handful of national scum of cambodia who are totally disqualified to attend this session as the representative of the cambodian people. the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk is the sole legal representative of the cambodian people. the paris agreements on viet nam have given de facto recognition to the existence of two administrations in south viet nam, and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the south vietnamese people. in the present circumstances, the unilateral representation of the saigon authorities at this session is inappropriate. it is unjustified for the south korean authorities unilaterally to be represented at this session in the circumstances in which north and south korea have already reached agreement in principle on the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. we resolutely support the legitimate application of the democratic people's republic of korea for membership in the world health organization. the democratic people's repubic of korea has the full right to participate in the world health organization. we are convinced that her participation will make positive contributions to this organization, and will also create favourable conditions for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. the current assembly should admit the democratic people's republic of korea into the world health organization without delay. we believe that the application for membership by the democratic people's republic of korea will certainly receive the support of all countries and people who uphold justice."

huang shu-tse concluded: "at present, the world situation is developing in a direction favourable to the people of the world. we hope that the world health organization will conform to the trend of the world, give expression to the urgent desire and demands of the peoples of all countries, especially the developing countries; and make due contributions to the development of public health services of all countries, especially the developing countries, and the improvement of the health conditions of the people."

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 22, 1973 No. 5379

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* NATIONAL *
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"MAY 7" CADRE SCHOOLS

## A Great School for Carrying Out Education in Ideology and Political Line

- Criticism against smearing of "May 7" Cadre Schools by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type

by

"May 7" Cadre School run by All-China Federation of Trade Unions

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao May 7, 1973)

Seven years have elapsed since Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" was published. The "May 7 Directive" is an important component of Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, an important guarantee for the realization of the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, and a great guideline in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing the restoration of capitalism and building socialism.

Set up in accordance with Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and his other directives on the sending of cadres to the basic level to do manual labor, the "May 7" cadre schools have in the past few years furnished the broad masses of cadres all over the countryside with an excellent chance of studying afresh. On the "May 7" road, the cadres study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, learn industrial work, farming and military science, take part in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, criticize revisionism, carry out mass work and receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, thereby raising the consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle and of continuing the revolution, and cultivating the style of hard struggle. Practice shows that the "May 7" cadre school is a revolutionary crucible for educating the cadres afresh during the revolutionary period of socialism, an important way to revolutionize the cadres' thinking, and a great school for carrying out education in ideology and political line.

Out of their reactionary class stand, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type cherish hatred against all newborn socialist things. In the counter-revolutionary program which they have cooked up, they maliciously attack the "May 7" cadre school and say nonsensically that once a cadre enters a "May 7" cadre school he "is losing his job in one way or another." This is out-and-out counter-revolutionary slander. This widely betrays their reactionary features.

Is it very good or very bad for a cadre to enter a "May 7" cadre school? Different answers to this question reflect the radical antagonism between the two classes, lines and world outlooks.

(I)

Chairman Mao points out: "In order to guarantee that our Party and country do not change their color, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution." "This is an extremely important question, a matter of life and death for our Party and our country. This is a question of fundamental importance to the proletarian revolutionary cause for a hundred, a thousand, nay ten thousand years." To train and bring up the ranks of proletarian cadres, Chairman Mao has given a series of important instructions to the whole Party: The five requirements for the training and upbringing of successors to the revolutionary cause, his teachings on sending of cadres to take part in the three great revolutionary movements, the "May 7 Directive," his instructions on the sending of cadres to do manual labor at the basic level, his call "Read and study seriously, have a good grasp of Marxism," and so on. All these form the important content of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education for cadres.

The "May 7" cadre school is an unprecedented thing in the proletarian line of education for cadres, an important position for training and bringing up the ranks of proletarian cadres. The broad masses have said this well: "The key to whether the political power will change its political color lies in the line." To carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line correctly calls for the establishment of the proletarian world outlook. Educated in the "May 7" cadre school, the broad masses of cadres have remolded their world outlook and raised their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and subsequently have contributed their share toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Out of their counter-revolutionary political sense of smell, the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type sensed that the sending of the broad masses of cadres to the "May 7" cadre schools invariably would further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. For this reason, they mortally feared and bitterly hated the "May 7" cadre school and used malicious language to denigrate the "May 7" cadre school and the sending of cadres to the basic level. They wantonly trumpeted the theory of "losing one's job in one way or another." In essence, they opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education for cadres and, subsequently, attempted to induce a basic change in the Party's basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism.

All reactionaries in the world are idealists. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type thought that the "May 7" cadre school would collapse once they drew a black line on it. What a day-dream! History has made the biggest mockery of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. At present, Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" is giving out bright rays, illuminating the "May 7" road on which the broad masses of cadres are marching forward in broad strides. On the other hand, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type are crushed into smithereens under the giant wheel of history and have no place to bury themselves.

(II)

Marxists hold that the state is an instrument with which one class oppresses another. For thousands of years in the past, the exploiting classes were in control of the state machine and used the huge bureaucratic organs to oppress and exploit the broad masses of the people. For this reason, officials in the old society were acutely hostile to the people. After overthrowing the rule of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, the proletariat established a state under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Cadres of a proletarian state speak for the interests of the masses and serve the people. But the overthrown exploiting classes are never reconciled to their defeat but will always try to enlist some agents in the revolutionary camp and try to corrupt and change the proletarian cadres who hold political power into a bourgeois, bureaucratic, privileged stratum, so as to attain their sinister aim of changing the nature of the socialist state and subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In a state under the dictatorship of the proletariat, therefore, whether the cadres should be taught to preserve the natural color of a proletarian revolutionary and to act as a servant to the masses of the people, or be turned into a bourgeois, bureaucratic, privileged stratum and posted as officials and overlords, has become an important aspect of the class struggle and line struggle.

The great revolutionary teachers of the proletariat have always paid close attention to this problem. In summing up the experience of the first proletarian political power--the Paris Commune, Engels pointed out: It is necessary to "guard the state and the state machine against changing from servants into masters of society." Lenin also pointed out: The revolutionary measures of the Paris Commune have totally deprived the bourgeois bureaucrats of all their political and economic privileges and turned all personnel into real servants of the people.

Chairman Mao has given a series of instructions on the nature of the political power of a socialist state and the nature of state cadres: "The state organs must rely on the people and the personnel of the state organs must serve the people." "All our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people." "The cadres of our Party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people." "Communists seek not official posts but revolution." Chairman Mao has also taught us time and again that cadres' participation in collective productive

labor and their maintaining extensive, constant and close ties with the people is something of fundamental importance under the socialist system and an important measure regarding the fight against and prevention of revisionism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the capacity of ordinary laborers in the "May 7" cadre school, the broad masses of cadres study and labor together with the broad masses, overcome their former bad styles of acting as officials and overlords, and establish the idea of being capable of working both at the top level and at the basic level and acting both as "officials" and as ordinary people. Constantly taking part in labor, the cadres can preserve the natural color of the laboring people, resist corruption and will never be stained. Maintaining close ties with the workers and peasants, the cadres can really understand the wishes and demands of the masses and correctly carry out the Party's line and policies. Forming one with the masses and sharing weal and woe with them, the cadres can exploit the enthusiasm of the broad masses and quicken the tempo of socialist revolution and construction.

Proceeding from their stand, viewpoint and counter-revolutionary aim of the exploiting classes, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type basically blur the distinction between proletarian cadres and bourgeois bureaucrats. They hold that cadres are officials and overlords who can only sit high above, issue orders, do whatever they want, and bully the people. Once they have entered the "May 7" cadre school, the cadres have become "May 7" fighters and, in their eyes, have been "dismissed" and have "lost their jobs." The theory of "losing one's job in one way or another" disseminated by them is one of their conspiracies to disintegrate the ranks of the proletarian cadres and to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lenin pointed out incisively: "Those who were used to taking the old offices as their hereditary territories served only themselves and the bourgeoisie." The swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type disparage the "May 7" cadres precisely for the purpose of sowing discontent among the cadres with their going down to the basic level to do labor, leading cadres to the sidetrack of revisionism, turning the state political power which is under the dictatorship of the proletariat into the old offices which they take as their "hereditary territories," changing the proletarian cadres who serve the people into revisionist officials and overlords who occupy high posts, get high pay and live in comfort and luxury, so as to make them their reactionary tools and social foundation in restoring capitalism. However, this is only the crazy dream of the gang of conspirators and careerists like them.

(III)

In the last analysis, our difference from swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in the problem of education for cadres is the struggle between the two ideological lines, that is, the struggle between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism, the struggle between the materialist conception of history and the idealist conception of history. The core of the struggle is the problem of whether we will remold the world in accordance with the proletarian world outlook or in accordance with the bourgeois world outlook.

Marxists hold that "Correct ideas come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." The history of the development of human society shows that this is irrefutable truth. Chairman Mao's line of education for cadres is founded on this Marxist theory of knowledge. Therefore, the broad masses of cadres are required to go through the practice of the three great revolutionary movements to raise their ideological consciousness, to go among the masses of workers and peasants to acquire more revolutionary talents and skills, and to go to the "May 7" cadre schools to receive tempering and grow up in the course of fiery life. In short, they must remold their subjective world in the course of remolding the objective world.

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type put forward the theory of "losing one's job in one way or another" and oppose the participation by cadres in the three great revolutionary movements. In their eyes, talents and wisdom are innate, thinking precedes practice, and in knowing and remolding the world, one does not need to go through practice, to make investigation and study and, of course, does not need to enter a "May 7" cadre school, and all he has to do is "to make revolution in the innermost of his being." They have fundamentally negated the Marxist viewpoint that practice comes first.

The swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type take the cadres' going to the "May 7" cadre school as "losing one's job in one way or another." This also reflects their idealist conception of history of belittling the workers and peasants and negating the great role played by the masses of the people. They freely disseminate the idealist "theory of genius" and say nonsensically that their brains are as high above "the brains of ordinary workers" and "the brains of the ordinary peasants" as "heaven is high above the earth." For this reason, they basically do not suggest going among the masses and learning from them and they go even to the extent of opposing their integration with workers and peasants. They put themselves high above the masses, separate themselves from the masses, oppose the masses. In the end, they will invariably be deserted by the masses, lose their honor and earn a bad name for themselves in the future generations.

Lenin pointed out incisively: The struggle between two world outlooks, "in the last analysis, reflects the tendencies and ideological systems of hostile classes in modern society." The swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type despise the workers and peasants, oppose practice, peddle the trash that "the officials are noble and the people are lowly" and "those at the higher level are wise and those at the lower level are stupid," which the reactionary ruling classes peddled in the past several thousand years. As Marx and Engels pointed out, all reactionaries trumpet idealism for the idealist purpose of "getting the final answer: the noble, the safe and the wise should rule." This is the very purpose of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type going all out to attack the "May 7" cadre school and Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education for cadres and to disseminate idealist transcendentalism and the idealist conception of history.

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The attack of the "May 7" cadre schools by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type can do no harm in the least to the brilliance of the "May 7" cadre school. On the contrary, this precisely proves that "May 7" cadre schools are run correctly and well. In the past few years, a considerably big number of cadres have received training in "May 7" cadre schools and have gone to their posts of work in a completely new, fighting attitude. In the future, cadres will continue to go one group after another to "May 7" cadre schools "to carry out study on one hand and production on the other" and to temper themselves into proletarian cadres who are both red and expert, are proficient both culturally and technically and are capable of working at the higher level as well as at the basic level. Let the "theory of losing one's job in one way or another" perish with the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type! Let us, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, speed forward forever on the bright "May 7" road.

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PLA AID FOR AGRICULTURE

## A Certain Unit under PLA Canton Command Helps Local Masses Develop Agricultural Production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao May 8, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Canton dated May 7) While accomplishing their tasks of war preparation and military training, the commanders and fighters of a certain unit under the PLA Canton Command stationed in a certain locality in the mountain area in north Kwangtung actively help the local people develop agricultural production and give support in socialist construction in the mountain area, thereby further strengthening unity between the Army and the Government and between the armymen and the civilians.

The broad masses in the villages near the station of this army unit carry out in a down-to-earth way the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, so as to develop agricultural production. The commanders and fighters of this army unit also actively contribute their strength toward building the mountain area. Whenever the busy farming season comes, this army unit organizes manpower and material resources, sends farm machines repair groups and mobile medical groups to the farms and gives the masses vigorous help in carrying out agricultural production well.

During the season for spring plowing this year, Hsinchiang commune near where this army unit was stationed was rather short of manpower for carrying out farmland capital construction on a big scale. Accordingly, the army unit spared three tractors and some draft cattle from its own farm and organized a plowing team to help this commune plow more than 300 mow of farmland.

On one occasion, in Shuanghsing brigade, a tractor suddenly went out of order. Upon learning this news, the repairs post of the army unit which was then carrying out the task of overhaul of trucks immediately sent some people who, bringing with them their tools, hurried to this brigade to inspect and repair the tractor promptly. After inspection, they discovered that there was a crack at the joint of the bent tube of the radiator, which needed to be replaced. This repair post did not have the equipment for this purpose, and making this machine part would involve great difficulty. But the armymen put the masses' urgent needs in the first position. They carried out processing bit by bit by means of the chisel and the file, eventually making a machine part which was up to the required standard. The tractor was repaired, and smooth progress of spring plowing in this production brigade was guaranteed. Since last year, this repairs post has serviced and repaired 35 tractors for the local masses and helped them in making more than 700 farm machine parts of various types.

The local masses once wanted to build a reservoir. The army unit immediately spared a group of cadres and fighters for the worksite to fight shoulder to shoulder with the masses, greatly quickening the progress of the project. When this reservoir was completed, tens of thousands of mow of farmland would give a normal yield even in a year of drought or waterlogging.

When the local people's communes were attacked by natural disasters, this army unit was all the more eager in giving them all-out support. When early-crop paddy seedlings were transplanted last year, a serious drought befell, impeding the transplanting of seedlings. The Party committee of this army unit immediately sent large groups of cacres and fighters to rush to the first line of the fight against drought, bringing water pumps with them, to get together with the communes to dig ditches and canals to conduct water into the fields, and to rush through transplanting of seedlings. As a result of the joint efforts made by the armymen and the civilians, early-crop paddy seedlings were transplanted in good time in this area and a bumper harvest was reaped.

On another occasion, some of the local communes and brigades were attacked by hailstones. The members of the Party committee of this army unit came personally to the calamity-stricken areas to organize the officers and men to help the masses resume production. The army unit also dispatched more than ten trucks which sped through day and night to bring supplies which the masses needed for resuming production. Some production teams lacked seedlings after the attack of the natural disaster, and the army unit spared a large amount of seedlings from its farm and gave them to these production teams. In other production teams, the upland crops were damaged and potatoes had to be planted instead. Accordingly, the army unit gave the masses the first batch of potato seedlings which its had bred. With the all-out support of the army unit, the calamity-stricken areas very quickly resumed production.

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## A Certain Regiment in Heilungkiang Provincial Military Region Helps Local Masses Develop Agricultural Production and Strengthens Construction of Border Area

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao May 8, 1973)

(NCNA Harbin, May 7) A certain regiment of the PLA Heilungkiang Provincial Military Region actively helps the local communes and production brigades develop agricultural production, thereby strengthening construction of the border areas.

The communes and production brigades near where this regiment is stationed have vast tracts of land. During the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, they vigorously reclaim wasteland and expand production. The Party committee of this regiment regards helping the local masses develop and build the border areas as its task and actively sends some PLA cadres and fighters to help the Party organizations of these communes and production brigades in propagandizing the experience and deeds of Tachai brigade in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Displaying the Tachai people's revolutionary spirit of fighting against heaven and earth, the PLA commanders and fighters fight shoulder to shoulder with the commune members to reclaim wasteland and cultivate farmland.

The farmland in Sanho production team could not meet the needs of development of production. The 7th company which was stationed in this production team sent some cadres and fighters on its own initiative to join the commune members in pitching tents in the mountain valley and reclaiming wasteland. There was not a single house in this place. The armymen and the civilians together lived in caves or bamboo sheds. Brambles and wild grass throve in the wilderness, making it inaccessible to tractors. The fighters and the commune members used hoes and picks to get rid of this wild growth. After three years' hard work, they reclaimed more than 4,200 mow of farmland, expanding the farm acreage of this production team by 3.5 times.

Hearing that Yungfeng production team wanted to reclaim wasteland, the 11th company actively sent some cadres and fighters to help this production team reclaim more than 3,000 mow of good land. It also helped the commune members build a new residential settlement. Other companies also have helped the local communes and production brigade in reclaiming large tracts of good land, creating favorable conditions for increasing grain output.

The place where this regiment is stationed is in the frigid zone where the frost-free period is short, the weather is variable and natural disasters are frequent. To insure high and stable yields of grain, the PLA commanders and fighters actively help the local people in waging struggle against disaster.

Last year, Huma River overflowed its banks and the crops in Shihpachan brigade where the Olunchun people lived were in the danger of being flooded. Upon hearing this news, the whole regiment ranging from the regiment headquarters to the companies and from cadres to the fighters, came together to build dikes and reinforce dams despite the rain, safeguarding the crops of the masses.

On one occasion, the ripe soybean in over 100 mow of land in Tahohsi production team in the area where this army unit was stationed was covered by heavy snow. The cadres and fighters swept away the snow, rush-harvested the soybean and stored it.

Another production team planted maize in vast areas for the purpose of reaping a high output. A drought befall after the maize seeds had been sown. Answering the poor and lower-middle peasants' urgent request, the 7th company borrowed a pump from another locality and helped the commune members in rush-making wooden ducts to lead water promptly from the river. The armymen and the civilians fought arduously together for more than 20 days, overcoming the drought. As a result, trial-planting of maize proved to be a success, and a good harvest was reaped in autumn.

While helping the people of the border areas in developing production, this regiment also gave help on its own initiative in training agricultural mechanics for the communes and production brigades. In some production teams, the commune members lived far away from the fields. The army unit organized manpower to help the production teams build roads and bridges, so that the commune members may find it convenient in going to do farm work.

In Lokuho production team in Moho commune, the residential settlement was separated from the production area by a river. The commune members found it very inconvenient in going to and from the production area. Accordingly, the cadres and fighters who were stationed here got together with the commune members to build a "bridge of army-people friendship," giving the masses convenience in production.

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PRODUCTIVE LABOR FOR CADRES

## Tackle Well This Important Matter of a Fundamental Nature

### - An investigation of perseverance of cadres of 4 levels of Hsiyang hsien in taking up collective productive labor

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao May 9, 1973)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teachings, cadres at various levels of Hsiyang hsien, Shansi province, have for 10 years persevered in taking up collective productive labor and taken big strides forward along the road of ideological revolutionization. In the past few years, cadres at the hsien, commune, brigade and production team levels of Hsiyang hsien have taken the Tachai brigade as an example and shown more consciousness in taking up collective productive labor to form into a cadres army which was imbued with high ideological consciousness and which maintained the true features of the laboring people.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, in the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, Hsiyang hsien has waged a struggle to change the rivers and mountains. This has brought about an earth-shaking change in the whole hsien, a poor and backward mountain-area hsien built into a Tachai-type one. This is inseparable from the perseverance in taking up collective productive labor on the part of the cadres at four levels of the whole hsien. The people of Hsiyang hsien aptly say, "In learning from Tachai, Hsiyang has undergone a big change in six years, firstly through reliance on the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, secondly through reliance on the hard struggle of the 200,000 people of the whole hsien, and thirdly through reliance on the broad masses of cadres and people in working assiduously and solidly.

### "One-Two-Three" Achieved

In the recent few years, participation in collective productive labor by cadres of 4 levels of Hsiyang hsien has shaped up into a consciously executed system.

In Hsiyang, those taking no hand in labor cannot be cadres and those cadres not involved with labor are not good ones.

In Hsiyang, it is very difficult to tell who are those rusticated hsien and commune cadres, who are brigade and production team cadres and who are the commune-member masses. Cadres and commune members alike from head to foot get crusted with dirt in fine days and with mud in rainy days.

The system for participation in collective productive labor by cadres of Hsiyang hsien at 4 levels called a "one-two-three system." This is to say that in one year, hsien-level office cadres are to put in 100 days of labor, commune cadres, 200 days, and, brigade and production team cadres, not less than 300 days.

What are the results of the execution of the system? Take Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei for instance. After taking up duties as secretary of the Party branch of the Tachai Brigade, secretary of the Hsiyang hsien Party committee, secretary of the Chinchung District Party Committee and Secretary of the Shansi Party Provincial Committee, Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei was kept very busy with [office] work. Yet all the time he maintained the fine tradition of taking up collective productive labor and maintaining close ties with the masses. In the hsien, he had no office of his own. Apart from attending meetings at the district, provincial and central levels and going out on business, he mostly devoted evening time to the study and arrangement of brigade work. He took practice involving Tachai revolution and production as a guide to work at the top.

Inspired by Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei, 11 members of the standing committee of Hsiyang hsien Party committee each put in around 100 days laboring at selected lower-level points. Two-thirds of the Party and government office cadres at the hsien level stayed at lower-level fixed points all the year round taking up labor and guiding production. Those cadres doggedly doing office work also resorted to the method of setting up labor bases and went to farms, ranches, forest yards and construction work sites to do labor or getting transferred to production teams to labor like commune members. In 1972, hsien-level Party and government office cadres averaged each 106 days of labor, the contributed labor time being 71 percent more than that in 1962. The cadres of the hsien-level enterprises and units and factories and mines stuck to a half-day work and half-day labor system and went in separate groups over different periods to productive teams to do labor during such peak farming seasons as sowing, harvesting, etc.

The commune cadres have basically achieved the aim of not sitting in the office but staying at selected points all the year round to take up labor and guide work. The 306 commune cadres in the whole hsien in 1972 averaged 215 days of labor each, the contributed labor time being 62 percent more than in 1962. Except for special secretaries (秘书), 14 cadres of Paiyangku Commune were committed to a fixed point with a brigade from secretaries to general cadres. In the whole year, each averaged 221 days of labor. When placed at a fixed point with Pehshihk'an brigade, Secretary Wang Szu-ch'üan put in 198 days of labor. When put at a fixed point in Paiyangku brigade, Deputy Secretary Li Fu-t'ang did 260 days of labor.

Cadres at the brigade and production team levels basically made a regular practice of working at night and laboring by day. In 1972, the brigade cadres of the whole hsien averaged 310 days of labor each, and production team cadres 332 days each. Labor time put in by cadres at these two levels showed a rise of 20 percent compared with 1962. Due to perseverance in collective productive labor, many Party branch secretaries have become good cadres not separated from the masses, from labor and from practice.

An increase in the collective productive labor time put in by brigade and production team cadres was followed by an appropriate drop in the subsidiary workpoints awarded. In 1972, subsidiary workpoints granted cadrees dropped by 50 percent compared with 1962.

## Very Big Results

In doggedly taking up collective productive labor, the broad masses cadres, especially those at the hsien and commune levels of Hsiyang hsien, have relatively effectively overcome the bad style of separation from the masses and cultivated the good style of keeping in close contact with the masses. The cadres of the hsien and of the communes go to the fields to labor like the masses and return home to study like the masses. Production team cadres in particular share everything with the commune members from attendance to labor and workpoints. The commune members say, "The cadres of today work and think the same way as we do."

While transforming the objective world, the cadres of Hsiyang hsien at 4 levels doggedly devoted to collective productive labor also transform the subjective world. A big change in their spiritual outlook is accompanied by a big change in the style of work. The fact that campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture of Hsiyang hsien can develop vigorously and spectacularly and the mountain and river features can change their appearance with every passing day and a different mantle with every passing month is inseparable from the broad masses of cadres' personal labor practice and a big change in the style of leadership.

Nant'an brigade of Tachai Commune was in the past a well-known impoverished mountain village of the whole hsien. In the recent few years, the cadres of this brigade have led the masses to learn Tachai's way of building an enterprise through hard struggle and achieved a per-mow grain output of over 900 catties and a public accumulation of over ¥70,000. The masses say, "Our cadres are really worthy ones with creditable performances!" But the members of the Party branch of Nant'an brigade have all along maintained a sober head. The greater the praise from the masses, the greater attention they pay to collective productive labor. The commune members put in additional work at night, and so do the cadres. When the commune members take a rest, the cadres start on their research work. So the commune members say, "The cadres of our brigade act like the masses and yet have a harder time than the masses. They have many things to keep them busy and yet stay forever together with the masses."

In doggedly taking up collective productive labor, the broad masses of cadres of Hsiyang hsien have come to understand deeply that genuine knowledge comes from practice. Correct ideas originate from practice. They say, "Without taking up labor, we cannot do work in a down-to-earch manner. To seize the initiative, we must clear the labor hurdle."

In labor practice, cadres at various levels have achieved "five successes"

--(1) Success in noticing problems in work;

--(2) Success in getting things done or taking a hand in many kinds of work and farmwork to know immediately how to get a job properly done;

--(3) Success in getting things across or letting ideological-political work be involved with the concrete production process;

--(4) Success in listening to what is directly reported by the masses;

--(5) Success in acquiring the laboring people's wisdom, feelings and skills."

"5-success" practice has enabled the broad masses of cadres to develop their skills and to become better organizers and commanders in rural revolution and production. For six years, Hsiyang hsien has relied on this strong-on-labor cadres force to lead the people of the whole hsien in the three major revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment to win one battle after another.

Santu Commune had a Santu Ditch which was a source of great trouble. For many years, the masses could not do what they wanted to do toward its control. Nor could the cadres do what they wanted to do. The Santu ditch became a big stone weighing on the people's hearts. In the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, cadres of the commune went to do labor with several teams in the Santu River Big Ditch and joined the masses in vigorously criticizing the "theory of genius" vigorously advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers. A big emancipation of ideas came. The strength of the masses of people was seen. They summed up previous experiences and lessons and formulated new plans to bring the Santu Ditch under fundamental control.

In October last year, before autumn harvesting was completed, they organized a construction army 2,000 strong to move into the Santu Ditch. A 22-li-long worksite was made a cave-drilling and fine land-building battlefield. Secretary Chao Huai-jui of the commune Party committee led the whole body of cadres of the commune to labor on the worksite and work on the worksite. Along with the whole body of commune members, they persevered in grappling with the ditch by day and criticizing revisionism at night. The worksite was turned into a line education classroom, a battlefield for the transformation of production conditions.

With the cadres in the lead, the masses displayed vim and vigor. A project originally planned to be completed in four months was finished in less than 50 days, with a total of over 1,700,000 cubic meters of earth and stone involved and more than 11,000 meters of caves drilled. A rubble-strewn 22-li river beach was turned into a 500-odd-mow patch of even and flat fine land. In the practice of a major battle against the Santu Ditch, they enriched their leadership experience and acquired the initiative in guiding production.

Since the winter of last year, the cadres and commune members of the whole commune have joined forces building 7 reservoirs, 16 water storage ponds and 3 underground water, diversions sinking 5 wells and digging 5 water channels. The completion of these farmland irrigation projects turned over 3,000 mow of land into fields under irrigation. After the Santu River battle, the cadres saw the strength of the masses and the masses saw the role of cadres.

## Persistence in the Midst of Struggle

Proper persistence in the collective productive labor system by the cadres at various levels of Hsiyang hsien has shaped up into a trend. This is a result of persistence in struggle between two lines and between two ways of thinking and a result of a vigorous effort toward office revolutionization by the CCP Hsiyang hsien committee and the hsien revolutionary committee.

First, practice of Hsiyang hsien shows that only by doggedly adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and continuously criticizing the revisionist line can the cadres persist in the collective productive labor system. As early as the period shortly after the founding of cooperatives, the Hsiyang hsien Party committee organized cadres to take participation in collective productive labor as an important political task. From 1956 to 1960, Hsiyang hsien saw a year-to-year Party rectification and a year-to-year survey of conditions about cadres' participation in labor. Thanks to the attention of the hsien Party committee, the trend toward participation in collective productive labor by the cadres of the whole hsien gradually shaped up.

But after 1960, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, individual responsible persons of the then hsien Party committee negated the experience of participation in collective productive labor by cadres of Hsiyang hsien and emptied it of its "collective production" content and induced cadres down the evil road. Then, around cadres' participation or non-participation in labor and what labor to take up, a heated struggle unfolded in Hsiyang hsien. Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei and cadres of the Tachai Brigade stood at the foremost front of struggle. They said, cadres' participation in collective productive labor was a way of guaranteeing "three non-departures" and "one non-change." This means non-departure from labor, non-departure from practice and non-departure from the masses and a non-change in the quality of cadres. They withstood the evil trend and doggedly took up collective productive labor and doggedly led the masses along the socialist road.

By 1963, they triumphed over a flood disaster of extraordinary proportions and blazed a trail in building socialist agriculture through self-reliance and hard struggle ast last. The broad masses of cadres at the hsien and commune levels acquired Tachai cadres' revolutionary spirit and shared joys and sorrows with the broad masses. Natural disasters were fought with success. The socialist orientation was doggedly maintained.

After the establishment of the Hsiyang hsien revolutionary committee in 1967, experiences and lessons related to two-line struggle were summed up. A resolution on cadres' participation in collective productive labor at 4 levels was again worked out. Thereafter, a new trend toward participation in collective productive labor by everyone has appeared among the cadres of the whole hsien.

Second, experience of Hsiyang hsien shows that for cadres to persist in collective productive labor calls for proper line education and resistance

against the corrosive effect of all non-proletarian ideas. For six years, the Hsiyang hsien Party committee rated relevant directives by Chairman Mao on cadres' participation in collective productive labor as important documents of the study program for cadres and Party members. The criticism of such revisionist fallacies as "joining the Party to join officialdom," "idea of punishment through labor," etc., advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers was specified as an important part of a mass criticism effort.

Meanwhile, the leading cadres of the hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee, commune cadres and brigade leading cadres were constantly organized to head for Tachai to join its cadres and commune members in studying and doing labor, in order to raise their consciousness of participation in collective productive labor. The hsien Party committee also applied typical examples to the repeated education of the broad masses of cadres. The cadres were made to understand that participation or non-participation in collective productive labor was by no means a small thing but was a major problem bearing on the question of what kind of a road was to be followed.

Third, practice of Hsiyang hsien shows that to insure cadres' participation in collective productive labor, the hsien-level leadership organs must resolutely carry out revolutionization and cut out unnecessary meetings and complicated documents, tables and reports, must promote the practice of calling short meetings, writing short articles and the practice of getting deeply involved in reality to make investigations and studies, and must do everything possible to get a large mass of work done on the forefront to assure the broad masses of cadres of enough time for participation in collective productive labor. In the past few years, the labor time put in by cadres of Hsiyang hsien at 4 levels can meet the "one-two-three" standard to be mainly attributed to a vigorous effort toward office revolutionization on the part of the hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee:

Hsiyang hsien calls in one year only one hsien-wide 3-level cadres meeting taking up time not more than 5 to 7 days. There are no additional big gatherings of cadres. In the thorough implementation of upper-level directives, Hsiyang hsien does not follow up each of them with a meeting nor pass it on in its entirety rigidly and inflexibly. Sometimes, upper-level instructions are brought right down to the basic levels for thorough implementation, with the leadership committed to a fixed point on a basis of responsibility for a given area. At times, demands of various systems are combined for thorough implementation. At other times, a search for the essentials and the key points is made, with a major meeting turned into a small one. For every meeting, sufficient preparations are made to allow concentration on one or two major problems.

In March this year, the CCP Committee of Hsiyang hsien ran a study class with the participation of the secretaries of 90 advanced brigade Party branches. Experiences were summed up and gaps between branches sought and measures formulated with vigor. The secretaries of the 90 Party branches unanimously held that of 10 or 20 rules for Hsiyang's acquirement of Tachai's experience, the most fundamental were three.

One calls for serious implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, dogged adherence to the socialist orientation and dogged adherence to the spirit of the general line.

Another calls for trust in the masses and reliance on the masses and a vigorous effort toward the mass campaign.

Still another calls for cadres' persistence in collective productive labor.

The Hsiyang hsien Party committee considered these three rules summed up well, and, in line with their view, worked out "a resolution on further persistence in cadres' participation in collective productive labor." Cadres' participation in collective productive labor was demanded as an important part of the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification effort. The broad masses of cadres were called upon to acquire better the revolutionary spirit of fighting amidst hardship, working assiduously and solidly, setting an example and taking the lead in labor as displayed by Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei and the cadres of Tachai, and to acquire their noble qualities such as maintaining close ties with the masses and maintaining the true political features of the proletariat. Party committees at the hsien and commune levels were called upon to continue improving the leadership style and work methods, insure cadres' participation in labor in a regular and systematic manner and make still greater contributions toward building Hsiyang into a high-standard Tachai-type hsien.

(NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter)

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CADRE EDUCATION

## Shanghai Cadres Schools Achieve Good Results

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 12, 1973)

more than 110,000 cadres in shanghai have attended cadres schools run in line with chairman mao's may 7, 1966 directive. in these schools the cadres studied marxist theory, took part in collective productive labour as ordinary labourers and accepted re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants for some time in their effort to remould their world outlook. these schools have become in the past several years an important base in shanghai for training and educating cadres.

today, there are 40 such "may 7" schools in shanghai. they are run by the municipal, district and county party committees, departments of industry and communications, finance and trade, science and technology, culture, and universities and technical institutes.

according to plans of the municipality, districts and counties and various departments for training their cadres in rotation, leading cadres at the levels of the districts, counties and bureaux and higher receive their training in the municipal cadres school. leading cadres of the grass-roots units and various departments go to such schools run by the districts, counties and the departments. among the 110,000 shanghai cadres who have attended, 37,000 are in leading positions. they include members of the municipal party committee, standing members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and secretaries of district and county party committees. in some districts and departments, nearly all the leading cadres at various levels have attended.

such cadres show deeper understanding of marxist theories, and a heightened consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line, and identify themselves better with the labouring people. they are also instrumental in revolutionizing the party and government organizations.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", the schools organize the cadres to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works in close connection with criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. the cadres are given help in their study but the emphasis is on reading and studying these marxist classics by themselves.

returning to their work posts, the cadres continue to study and take the initiative in the mass movement to

study marxist works and criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work.

the cadres attach great importance to taking part in physical labour and combine study and labour. many cadres schools organize cadres to live for some time in nearby people's communes and join the peasants in farm work in production teams and make social investigations. participation in collective productive labour has helped the cadres acquire a proletarian concept of labour and the masses, identify themselves with the working people and remould their world outlook.

all the cadres attending the south city district cadres school settled in production teams for a short period. they lived among the peasants and joined them in farm work. in this way they strengthened their ties with the masses.

## ADVANCED PARTY BRANCH

### Advanced Party Branch in Inner Mongolia

**(NCNA-English Huhehot, May 11, 1973)**

the party branch of the najenpaoleke production brigade in inner mongolian autonomous region, north china, is helping the herdsmen advance along the socialist road and has turned the grassland into a thriving livestock breeding area.

total number of livestock of the brigade reached 13,000 in 1972, nine times that in early post-liberation days. the former nomadic herdsmen now live in new houses. over 70 per cent of them have bank deposits.

the party branch is made up of three former women slaves. they are tajihma, yunkejihma and laojihma. in response to the party's call, they joined an agricultural mutual-aid team soon after liberation in 1949, and then an agricultural cooperative. tajihma was head of the cooperative at that time, and the other two were among the cooperative's activists. nurtured by the party organization, they made rapid progress and joined the communist party in 1957 and 1958.

a people's commune was set up in the area in 1958 and the cooperative then became a production brigade under the commune. 42-year-old tajihma was elected

secretary of the brigade's party branch, 24-year-old yunkejihma vice-secretary and 41-year-old laojihma member of the party branch committee.

in 1962, the handful of enemy were emboldened by liu shao-chi's revisionist line to violate the collective economy. they said that the people's commune was not suitable for the herdsmen who are scattered on the grassland. the party branch led the commune members in studying chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china". they recalled the misery of the poor before liberation and contrasted that time with their present happiness. the commune members began to see through the enemy's game. they made up their minds to consolidate the collective economy under the leadership of the party branch.

chairman mao issued the call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" in 1964. the party branch has guided the commune members in expanding animal husbandry in the tachai spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the production brigade is situated on a grassland 1,300 metres above sea level. it has some 80 households with more than 350 people of mongolian, han and man nationalities. the houses are scattered over 90 square kilometres.

the herdsmen were at the mercy of herdsowners before liberation and when the area was hit by natural calamities, many animals died.

the brigade party branch has led the herdsmen in sinking wells and opening ditches to build pastures. a plan to build and improve the grassland was worked out after careful investigation.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the brigade intensified the mass movement to learn from tachai production brigade. in the winter of 1970, the members of the party branch together with commune members dug canals in temperature more than 30 degrees below zero centigrade. in two years of hard work, the brigade sank over 40 wells and built two canals and other water conservancy projects. in addition, they opened more than 1,300 hectares of pasturage and over 20 hectares of land for fodder crops and put up many animal sheds. the survival rate of baby animals in 1972 was over 97 per cent though the area was hit by serious drought. the survival rate of the flocks of sheep tended by laojihma and her daughter was the highest in the brigade.

chairman mao teaches that a communist party member "should be more concerned about the party and the masses than about any private person, and more concerned about others than about himself." following this teaching, the brigade party branch has maintained close ties with the

masses and paid attention to their well-being. when a commune member is ill, a member of the party branch calls on him or sends someone else to visit him. several commune members and their flocks got lost in a snowstorm last year. tajihma, who was then ill, went out in the snowstorm to find them. another member of the party branch yunkejihma rode on horseback one day and one night to find the daughter of a poor peasant, who had lost her way on the grassland.

## PRACTICAL EDUCATION

### Tientsin Factories and People's Communes Teach Students Industry and Agriculture

**(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 12, 1973)**

two thousand factories in tientsin and 70 people's communes on its outskirts have linked up with primary and middle schools and become bases for the students to learn industry and agriculture.

the factory workers and the commune members help the students in ideology and political line, and impart to them, in addition to essential production skills, the fine qualities of labouring people.

this is done to help the schools carry out chairman mao's may 7, 1966 directive which emphasizes the need for students to learn not only book knowledge but also industry and agriculture.

tientsin no. 2 woollen mill serves as a base for three middle schools. two veteran workers, li chang-mao and liu ching-ying, have been taking part in the students' mass revolutionary criticism of political swindler liu shao-chi and his like. they also give the students talks on what they have learned from the study of chairman mao's philosophical writings, so encouraging the students to study chairman mao's works in order to raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. at the same time they advise the students how to acquire a good knowledge of science and other subjects so as to become successors to the revolutionary cause who are both socialist-minded and professionally competent.

over the last five years the no. 13 colour-weaving cotton mill has forged close links with no. 93 middle school. before the arrival in the mill of a new group of students the mill's party branch always gives careful thought and maps out a careful plan on how to help the students best. workshops choose some of their best workers to teach the students factory work. they select personal examples to help the students understand how to increase production, how to practise economy, how to keep up the style of hard work and plain living and to observe labour discipline.

tientsin railway sub-bureau (west depot) has assigned no less than a dozen veteran workers to cooperate with the teachers of no. 2 middle school. all of them suffered bitterly in the old society and have a deep-seated class hatred for it. when one of these workers heard that the son of a transport worker was playing around and not studying hard, he went out of his way to help the boy. one day he went with the boy to take a bath in off hours and showed him over the factory's new club house and bathhouse. he told the boy that the site of the new bathhouse used to be a cesspool before liberation, yet the workers had to use it to try and wash off the sweat and dust of their work. he said with deep emotion: "in the old society we transport workers lived like beasts of burden. now, thanks to the party and chairman mao, we have become the masters of our country. you, as the son of a worker, must not forget your class origin exclamation" ever since then, the lad has studied zealously and made considerable progress.

former poor and lower-middle peasants of a people's commune on the eastern outskirts encouraged a group of students of this middle school to follow the example of the brigade they were visiting by working hard and starting from scratch. the brigade helped them reclaim one and a half hectares and build four simple classrooms. this provided facilities for a branch of the school. five classes can go there in turn to do farm work while studying. experienced peasants guided the students in nursing seedlings with waste water, surveying land and making pesticides. this brought the contents of their lessons to life.

a production brigade on the southern outskirts has links with ten primary schools. former poor and lower-middle peasants often visit the school after the pupils return from the countryside to understand how learning agriculture has benefited them. many pupils have maintained close ties with the poor and lower-middle peasants even after finishing school and written to tell them of their progress in study and work.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

## Veteran Workers and Technicians in Tientsin Spread Know-How

(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 11, 1973)

more than 200 model workers, veteran and young workers, cadres, researchers, college teachers, technicians and some retired engineers in the hohsi district of tientsin have formed a technical team for after-shift exchanges of technical know-how. they are training a technical force for medium and small factories in the district.

set up in 1962, the team has organized 180 lectures and 26 classes in such advanced techniques as silicon control and fluidics. more than 80,000 workers have attended.

the team's efforts have promoted technical transformation and production in many factories. a small electric brush factory used to turn out simple products. the factory sent workers to attend a class on fluidics in 1969. it is now able to produce seven or eight fluidic elements which meet the needs of tientsin and other provinces and cities.

most of the veteran workers in the team have 20 to 30 years of experience. they unreservedly passed on their knowledge to others and combine lectures and demonstrations to achieve best results. the workers of the no. 4 paper mill could not repair a key part of their cellophane-producing equipment sheet. the team sent its members to the factory and studied the problem with the workers until they found a way to repair the equipment.

a farm machinery plant had some problem in the heat treatment of tractor mouldboards. some veteran workers passed on their knowledge of heat treatment technique and helped raise quality.

CERAMICS

**Noted East China Pottery Center Evolves New Techniques of Making Art Brown Earthenware**

**(NCNA-English Nanking, May 12, 1973)**

the noted unglazed red brown pottery ware made in yihsing of east china's kiangsu province now has a richer variety of designs than before.

red brown pottery sculpture is a traditional chinese handicraft that was revived after the country's liberation in 1949, after an interruption of about half a century. yihsing county abounds in a special kind of fine-textured earth of which the ware is made. known as tsu sha or purple clay, it turns varying tones of red brown, some even in dark brown shades, when fired. the yihsing pottery includes tea pots, vases, flower pots, utensils, miniature landscape and decorative articles. the tea pots, often moulded in fanciful shapes in quiet natural browns, are much prized by chinese tea drinkers. the finely-tempered clay is noted for its ability to preserve the flavour of tea.

plum blossoms carved in relief on teapots are devised by the experienced craftsman chu ke-hsin in his sixties. this is one of the new art works that have won praise from customers. the motif conveys the unyielding spirit of plum blossoms in combating frost and snow in severe cold. while designing the new variety the artisan carefully observed plum blossoms and works of fine art and photography portraying them. he also made more than 20 other new varieties depicting tall and proud pines, evergreen cedars and a special kind of light green, double-petalled peach flowers.

veteran and young craftsmen have worked hard during the great proletarian cultural revolution to revive and develop the traditional art of carving human figures in the light of the party's policy "weed through the old to bring forth the new". among the new art works is "rent collection courtyard" which consists of a group of clay figures recalling to life the suffering of the peasants in old china and their resistance. "militiawomen on a sea island" and "table tennis cements friendship" are two other works of contemporary themes.

the craftsmen incorporated the art of ancient chinese calligraphy into their decorations. they also assimilated methods of carving in relief and gold inlaying and techniques from other branches of handicraft art to make the earthenware still more attractive.

veteran craftsmen of an art pottery factory in yihsing unreservedly passed on their techniques to the younger generation. so the ranks of expert craftsmen are expanding. some 270 craftsmen can now make teapots of higher artistry as against 13 in the early post-liberation days. some 50 craftsmen can make artistic designs.

the factory has 700 workers as against 60 in its early days after liberation. its products are exported to 80 countries and regions.

## COAL MINING

### East China Coal Mines Increase Production

**(NCNA-English Nanking, May 11, 1973)**

forty-year-old coal mines at hsuchow in east china's kiangsu province topped the state plan for the first quarter of 1973 by tapping their production potential in accordance with the party's general line for building socialism.

output at the mines reached a record 8.7 million tons in 1972, topping the designing capacity by 71 per cent and doubling total output for the 15 years prior to liberation.

since liberation in 1949, the hsuchow mines have added 15 shaft mines to the original one. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the miners at the hanchiao colliery extended the coal face by one-third. they also strengthened management and added some new machines. output increased remarkably and the 1970 plan was overfulfilled by 58 per cent. the workers at the tahuangshan coal mines are now working 12 coal faces as against nine previously. they topped the state plan by 36 per cent. the hsuchow mining administration summed up and popularized advanced experience of hanchiao and tahuangshan collieries and the mines under the administration as a whole exceeded the annual state target by 58 per cent.

as output kept rising, deposits were depleted, and tunnelling lagged behind extracting. the mining administration formed 12 main tunnelling teams with the advanced ones the mainstay in increasing production. dozens of extracting areas were opened and the target for total tunnelling footage rose 10.3 per cent in 1971. the mines overfulfilled the state plan that year. coal output was 8.32 million tons, 31 per cent more than in 1970.

technical innovations were made to raise production since the medium and thick coal seams of the oldest coal pit of chiawang were worked out. the cadres, workers and technicians formed a scientific experimental group to find a way to raise production in thin coal seams. the group altered the mechanical coal cutters to suit to the thin coal seams and doubled productivity. the workers of the chiaho mine improved the lifting equipment in the main shafts and raised efficiency three to four times. in the past two years, the whole administration has adopted several dozen technical innovations.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## AFRICAN CONFERENCE ON CHILD PROTECTION

### Chinese Representatives Leave Peking to Attend African Conference on Child Protection

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1973)

the chinese child health worker, doctor lin chuan-chia, and two others left here for addis ababa by air today to attend the african conference on child protection.

## CHINA AND ARGENTINA

### Argentine President-Elect Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1973)

the president-elect of argentina, hector campora, received chinese ambassador to argentina cheng wei-chih on may 9, according to a report from buenos aires.

they had a warm and friendly conversation.

## CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

### Australian Trade Mission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1973)

dr. j.f. cairns, minister for overseas trade and minister for secondary industry of australia, and part of the australian trade mission he is leading flew into peking from kwangchow this afternoon on a friendly visit to china.

they were greeted at the airport by chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, vice-minister of foreign

trade chou hua-min, and leading members of departments concerned wu fan-wu, cheng to-pin, li shu-teh and chang hsing-chiao, as well as chang wen-chung, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in australia.

australian ambassador to china stephen fitzgerald was on hand.

minister j.f. cairns and members of the trade mission arrived in kwangchow by train yesterday afternoon. later they met with chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu there. they were guests of honour at a banquet given in the evening by liu tien-fu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

this morning, minister j.f. cairns and the other australian guests visited china's export commodities fair at kwangchow.

## CHINA AND BURMA

### Chairman Ne Win Receives Chinese Ambassador to Burma

**(NCNA-English Rangoon, May 11, 1973)**

ne win, chairman of the revolutionary council and prime minister of the union of burma, today received chinese ambassador chen chao-yuan who is terminating his assignment here and will be leaving for china soon.

chairman ne win and ambassador chen chao-yuan had a friendly conversation.

deputy prime minister general san yu also received the chinese ambassador and had a friendly talk with him on may 8. foreign minister u kyaw soe gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of the outgoing ambassador.

at the dinner, foreign minister u kyaw soe said that the past two years had witnessed a satisfactory, all-round progress in the friendship and cooperation between china and burma. he wished that the lasting friendship between the two countries would develop further.

ambassador chen chao-yuan also spoke at the dinner.

education and health minister dr. hla han, trade minister dr. maung lwin, cultural, information and social welfare minister brigadier thuang dan, minister for planning and finance u lwin, minister for industry u maung maung hka and deputy foreign minister u hla hpone were also present at the dinner.

## CHINA AND CANADA

### Mayor of Westmount, Canada, Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1973)

paul ouimet, mayor of westmount, canada, and president of the general council of industry of the province of quebec, and madame ouimet left here by air today to visit kwangchow before going home.

while in peking, the canadian guests were honoured at a banquet given by yueh tai-heng, a leading member of the head office of the china international travel service. present at the banquet were leading members of departments concerned hsi chen-huan and lu tsung-min, and first secretary of the canadian embassy here j.l. paynter and his wife.

## CHINA AND CHILE

### Member of Chilean Chamber of Deputies Julio Silva Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1973)

julio silva, member of the chamber of deputies of the chilean congress, and his wife left here today to visit sian, yenan and other parts of china before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned lin ping, ma chia-chun and chien chang-kuei.

the chilean guests arrived in kwangchow on may 1 as guests of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs. there they attended may day celebrations and

visited the export commodities fair. after their arrival in peking on may 3, they were feted by chou chiu-yeh, secretary general of the host organization, and visited industrial, agricultural and educational establishments and places of historical interest.

## Delegation of Chilean Aviation School Concludes Visit to China

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 12, 1973)

the delegation of the chilean school of aviation "capitan avalos" with general of aviation gabriel van schouwen as its leader and commander of squadron carlos jimenez vargas as its deputy leader wound up its friendly visit to china and left here by air this morning.

among those present at the airport to see them delegation off were chen shih-fa, deputy commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, chang chen-ya, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and chang chung, a leading member of a department of the p.l.a. air force who had accompanied the delegation here.

chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a. and his wife were also present.

the delegation left peking on may 9 and visited hangchow and shanghai. they toured scenic spots around the west lake in hangchow, and watched a military show by militiamen in shanghai and visited a people's commune and a children's palace there. they were honoured at banquets given respectively by the p.l.a. chekiang provincial command and the p.l.a. shanghai garrison.

## CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

### Gift from Ethiopian Emperor Presented to Chinese Government and People

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1973)**

two african lion cubs, a gift from his imperial majesty haile selassie i, were presented to the chinese government and people at a ceremony at the peking zoo here today.

lion is a symbol of ethiopia. his imperial majesty haile selassie i sent this cherished gift to the chinese people as a memento of his visit to china in 1971 and a token of the long-standing friendship between ethiopia and china.

among the 600 people attending the ceremony were wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned ting hung, wen yeh-chan and chu chuan-hsien.

ethiopian ambassador to china and madame makonnen kebret and embassy officials were present.

the ambassador said at the ceremony that the friendship between the people of ethiopia and china had made significant progress since the visit to china of his imperial majesty haile selassie i. "on behalf of his imperial majesty haile selassie i, i am gladly to present the two lion cubs to the chinese government and people. it is the hope of his imperial majesty the emperor that they will grow happily in the new environment," he added.

wu teh said that the friendship between the chinese and ethiopian peoples was based on their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. "the chinese people are very grateful to his imperial majesty haile selassie i for the precious gift, which testifies to the constant growth of the friendship between the two peoples," he said.

wu teh, ho ying and ambassador and mrs. makonnen inspected the two lion cubs, renamed "wei wei" and "fei fei" after their arrival in china. "wei wei", three months and a half, weighs 10.5 kilogrammes while "fei fei", four months old, weighs 14.5 kilogrammes.

CHINA AND FRANCE

## Chinese Post Delegation Leaves Paris for Home

(NCNA-English Paris, May 10, 1973)

the chinese post delegation led by tu ching-yun, deputy director of the chinese directorate-general of posts, concluded its visit to france and left here for home today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by a representative of the directorate-general of posts of the french ministry of posts and telecommunications, mr. delteil.

tien chih-tung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in france was present at the airport.

while in france, the delegation visited some postal services, schools and other postal facilities in paris, orleans, lyon, marseille and other cities, and was accorded warm hospitality by the french officials of the departments concerned.

before its departure, the delegation was feted by j. maire, director of the office to the french ministry of posts and telecommunications, at a luncheon which was attended by r. joder, director of the french directorate-general of posts.

## French Guest Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1973)

jean marin, president-director general of agence france presse arrived here by air this evening as guest of chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency.

among those present at the airport to meet him were chu mu-chih and teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency.

also present were jacques-andre costilhes, third secretary of the french embassy in peking, and a.f.p. correspondent in peking s. romensky and his wife.

CHINA AND IRAN

## Iranian Guests Leave Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 11, 1973)

general ali hojjat kashani, assistant to the prime minister and president of the physical education organization of iran, and his wife, and hassan rassouli, secretary general of the iran national olympic committee, and his wife who are accompanying general kashani on his visit, wound up their friendship visit to shanghai and left here for kwangchow by air this afternoon.

seeing them off at the airport were liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of organizations concerned as well as local sportsmen.

general and mrs. kashani arrived here from peking yesterday and were honoured at a banquet given by liu yao-tsung in the evening. the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

while in shanghai, the iranian guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, and arts and handicrafts research centre and a district children's palace and were warmly welcomed by the local people and children.

## Iranian Guests Conclude Friendly Visit to China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 12, 1973)

general ali hojjat kashani, assistant to the prime minister and president of the physical education organization of iran, and his wife, and hassan rassouli, secretary general of the iran national olympic committee, and his wife who came to china with general kashani, wound up their friendly visit to china and left kwangchow by train today.

they were seen off at the railway station by yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chi yi-fu, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission, and chu tse of the chinese physical culture and sports commission who accompanied the iranian guests here.

general ali hojjat kashani and the other distinguished iranian guests arrived in kwangchow from shanghai yesterday and were honoured at a banquet given by yung wen-tao in the evening. the banquet was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship. toasts were drunk to the further development of the friendly relations between the peoples and sportsmen of china and iran.

## CHINA AND ITALY

### Chinese Photos Exhibition Opens in Rome

**(NCNA-English Rome, May 11, 1973)**

a chinese photos exhibition opened in the mercati traiano exhibition hall here on the afternoon of may 9. it is held under the joint auspices of the italian association for cultural and friendly relations with the people's republic of china and the rome municipal government.

among the 200 people attended the opening ceremony was deputy mayor of rome alberto di segni on behalf of the mayor. also present were fraheesco ripandelli, a representative of the italian foreign ministry and chief of the protocol department of the ministry, and a number of diplomatic envoys and officials.

chinese ambassador shen ping and other officials of the chinese embassy were present on invitaton.

deputy mayor segni, giorgio zucchetti, secretary general of the italian association for cultural and friendly relatons with the people's republic of china, and ambassador shen ping made speeches at the ceremony. they expressed their confidence that the exhibition would promote the mutual understanding and traditional friendship between the italian and chinese peoples.

then deputy mayor segni cut the ribbon for the exhibition.

over 90 photos on display depict scenes of china's civil war, the war of resistance against the japanese aggressors, the liberation war and how the chinese people carry on revolution and construction after the founding of the people's republic of china.

chinese films will be shown during the exhibition.

CHINA AND JAPAN

## Yoshimi Furui Gives Dinner in Honor of Liao Cheng-chih

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 10, 1973)

japanese friend yoshimi furui today gave a dinner in honour of liao cheng-chih, leader of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association.

japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira attended the party.

chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders of the delegation, and lin li-yun, member of the delegation were also present.

the conversations between hosts and guests during the dinner were cordial and friendly.

## Japanese Red Cross Society Leaders Call on Liao Cheng-chih

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 11, 1973)

tadatsugu shimazu, honourary chairman of the japanese red cross society, called on liao cheng-chih, leader of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association, at hotel new otani here yesterday morning. they had breakfast together.

accompanying tadatsugu shimazu were former vice-chairmen of the japanese red cross society yoshisuke kasai and shigeo tanabe and present vice-chairman of the society kinichi koike.

also present at the breakfast were deputy leaders of the chinese delegation chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua.

during the breakfast, the hosts and guests recalled their work 20 years ago of the repatriation of japanese nationals from china and talked about their friendship.

later yesterday morning, aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the dietmen's league for japan-china friendship, called on liao cheng-chih, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua at the hotel. they had friendly and cordial conversations.

liao cheng-chih and the others were invited at noon yesterday to a luncheon party given by kunihiko sasaki,

chairman of the fuji bank of the fuyo zaibatsu group. the chinese guests also attended a tea party given by kazutaka kikawada, takeshi sakurada, hiroki imasato, ichizo kimura and other japanese personalities of the economic circles.

**Chinese Delegation Members Visit Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures, Japan**

**(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 11, 1973)**

chu tu-nan and chou li-chin, deputy leaders, and some members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association returned here yesterday evening after visiting miyagi, fukushima and some other prefectures along the japan sea coast.

after their arrival in miyagi prefecture on may 8, they were welcomed at a dinner party given by the prefectural committee in sendai city in the evening. speaking at the party, soichiro yamamoto, governor of miyagi prefecture, said that the people of sendai city, where noted chinese writer lu hsun had lived and studied, have all along cherished a friendly feeling towards the chinese people. he expressed the desire to continue to work for japan-china friendship in the future.

chu tu-nan said that sendai is a city particularly dear to the chinese people. mr. lu hsun, a standard-bearer of the chinese cultural revolution and a great writer and revolutionary, lived with the japanese people in sendai and studied in the sendai medical institute. a monument to his memory was erected by friends of all circles in miyagi prefecture and sendai city. he thanked and paid high respects to the people of miyagi and sendai for their efforts in promoting japan-china friendship.

the delegation members laid a wreath at the lu hsun monument on may 9.

they left miyagi prefecture on the same day for a visit to fukushima prefecture. kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and mrs. nakajima, and tadashi yaoita, chairman of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association, especially went to fukushima from tokyo to accompany the chinese guests in their visit to the prefecture and returned to tokyo together.

the fukushima prefectural committee gave a dinner party the same evening in welcome of the chinese delegation. governor of the prefecture morie kimura and speaker of the

prefectural assembly shoichi suzuki spoke at the dinner party to extend warm welcome to the guests. chu tu-nan made a reply speech.

this group of the chinese delegation visited ishikawa, toyama, niigata, nagano, yamagata, miyagi and fukushima prefectures between may 2 and 10.

**Chinese Friendship Delegation Visits Miyagi Prefecture, Japan**

**(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 11, 1973)**

deputy leaders li su-wen and chao cheng-hung and some members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association visited miyagi prefecture yesterday and returned here the same day.

they left iwate by train for miyagi via kogota. upon the delegation's arrival at the kogota station, the representatives from the kogoda teachers' union greeted the chinese visitors, holding a big streamer which read, "welcome to the delegation of the china-japan friendship association". the train stopped only for one minute.

a luncheon was given yesterday by the miyagi prefectural committee in honour of the chinese delegation.

after the luncheon, deputy leaders li su-wen and chao cheng-hung and their party laid a wreath on the monument to lu hsun in sandai city.

the chinese visitors visited sappro and tomakomai in hokkaido and akita, aomori, iwate and miyagi prefectures in northeast japan from may 2 to 10.

**Japanese Deputy Prime Minister Calls on Liao Cheng-chih**

**(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 11, 1973)**

takeo miki, deputy prime minister and director general of the environment agency of japan, called on liao cheng-chih, leader of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, at hotel new otani here this afternoon, and they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present also were chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders, and yin li-yun, member, of the chinese delegation.

## Japanese Foreign Minister Fetes Chinese Guests

**(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 11, 1973)**

japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira gave a banquet at the guest house of the foreign ministry here this evening in honour of liao cheng-chih, leader, chu tu-nan, li su-wen, ma chun-ku, chao cheng-hung, chang hsiang-shan, chou li-chin and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders, and lin li-yun, member, of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association.

chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, was present at the banquet.

present also were kiyoshi mizuno, parliamentary vice-minister, shinsaku hogen, permanent vice-minister, kenzo yoshida, director of the asian affairs bureau, and michihiko kunihiro, chief of the china section, of the japanese foreign ministry.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

## Kuo Mo-jo Meets West Japan Economic Delegation in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1973)**

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, here this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the delegation of economic circles of west japan to china with eiichi koide as its leader, masami okano as its deputy leader and kunihiro toge as its secretary general.

present were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin, wu shu-tung, li fu-teh and chou chi.

japanese friends in peking toshiko fukutomi, yoshikiyo hyodo and yoshio nakata were on hand.

## Chinese Residents in Japan Welcome Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 12, 1973)

the tokyo association of chinese residents gave a cocktail party at noon yesterday at hotel new otani to warmly welcome the delegation of the china-japan friendship association.

2,000 overseas chinese from various parts of japan and compatriots who came recently from taiwan had a happy gathering with their kith and kin from the motherland and talked about the excellent situation in china and the world. overjoyed to meet the compatriots, some of them said with excitement that it seemed as if they had returned to the embrace of the motherland.

speaking at the party, kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, called on the chinese residents in japan to pay attention to events in china and the world, further promote friendly relations with the japanese people, unite with the compatriots from taiwan and make efforts for the great cause of liberating taiwan and unifying the motherland.

liao cheng-chih, leader of the chinese delegation, also spoke at the party. he said: "during our friendly visit in various parts of japan, we are very glad to see that the masses of chinese residents in japan are cherishing deep love for the socialist motherland, making constant progress politically and steadily strengthening their unity." he added: "the chinese who have been residing in japan for a long time have been on friendly terms with the japanese people and have done a lot for the cause of friendship between the chinese and japanese people. we wholeheartedly wish that as diplomatic relations have been established between china and japan, you will remain in close unity with the japanese people, earnestly learn from them, respect the authority of the japanese government and respective laws, promote china-japan friendship and make new contributions for the development of profound friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples and good neighbourhood and friendly relations between the two countries."

liao cheng-chih said: "we also hope that in accordance with the spirit that all patriots belong to one big family, whether they come forward early or late, the chinese residents in japan will do well with patience the work of uniting with all forces that can be united with."

he also called on chinese residents in japan including those who came from taiwan province to make their due contribution to the cause of liberating taiwan and unifying the motherland.

vice-chairmen of the tokyo association of chinese residents wu pu-wen, chen kun-wang, po jen and huang wen-chin attended the party.

among the japanese friends invited to the party were aiichiro fujiyama, teiji hagiwara, jisaku eguchi and sumako fukao.

also present were han dok su, chairman, and yun sang chol, chief of the international bureau, of the general association of korean residents in japan; and chong ha chol, deputy leader, and li yun sam, member, of the visiting delegation of the korean journalists' union.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu, other officials of the chinese embassy and members of other visiting chinese business missions also attended the party.

an atmosphere of unity and fraternity prevailed throughout the party.

**Chinese Friendship Delegation Visits Okinawa, Japan**

**(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 11, 1973)**

deputy leaders ma chun-ku and yu hui-yung and some other members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, returned here yesterday after a visit to okinawa on may 9 and 10.

during their stay in okinawa the chinese visitors had meetings with over 150 personages of various circles.

ma chun-ku and some other chinese visitors called at the okinawa prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

on the evening of may 9 a grand cock-tail party was given in their honour by the okinawa prefectural welcome committee.

present on the occasion were over 250 people including japanese friends of various circles and korean residents in the prefecture. over 50 representatives of the preparatory committee of the okinawa association of chinese residents, which was founded on may 8, were also present.

speaking at the party, chobyo yara, governor of okinawa prefecture, ryosho taira, mayor of naha city, yasukichi kameko, president of the okinawa prefectural council of trade unions, and ma ch'n-ku reviewed the

long history of friendly contacts between the okinawan and chinese people.

the chinese visitors arrived in okinawa from kagoshima by air on may 9.

they visited yamaguchi, fukuoka, nagasaki, kumamoto, kagoshima and okinawa prefectures from may 2 to 10.

**Japanese Journalists Give Tea Party for Chinese Delegation**

**(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 12, 1973)**

japanese friends in the journalistic circles gave a tea party yesterday in honour of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association.

attending the party were about 50 people including presidents, vice-presidents, chief and managing editors of the "asahi shimbun", "yomiuri shimbun", "mainichi shimbun", "nihon keizai shimbun", "chubunihon shimbun", "nishinippon shimbun", "hokkaido shimbun", kyodo news service, jiji press, japan broadcasting corporation (nhk), tokyo broadcasting system, nippon educational television, and the nippon television network corporation. they had friendly conversations with leader of the chinese delegation liao cheng-chih, deputy leaders li su-wen, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, members of the delegation ku yuan, ting min as well as newsman wu hsueh-wen who is accompanying the delegation.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also invited to the party.

in a welcoming speech at the party, tomoo hirooka, director of the "asahi shimbun", said that diplomatic relations have been restored between japan and china and the two countries are heading towards mutual cooperation. friendly contacts between the two peoples would be much closer in the future. the japanese journalistic circles will continue to make efforts in this direction, he said. friendly relations between japan and china would be beneficial to peace in asia and the world and the japanese journalistic circles would like to do their best for this purpose, he added.

liao cheng-chih in his speech expressed respect for the active role played by japanese journalistic circles in promoting china-japan friendship and normalisation of relations between the two countries and in making reports about new china. he said that there is a lot more to do in order to establish permanent good neighbourhood

and friendly relations between japan and china and to enable the two peoples to live as friends from generation to generation. he expressed the belief that new contributions will be made by friends of the japanese journalistic circles to the development of china-japan friendship.

the tea party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

## CHINA AND LAOS

### Lao National Day Marked in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1973)**

lao ambassador to china and mme. phagna lien pravongviengkham gave a reception here this afternoon to celebrate the national day of the kingdom of laos.

attending were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, and leading members of departments concerned li ching-chuan, wang hsiao-yun, hsu huang, pi chi-lung, jen hung, chu chuan-hsien, tuan shao-ming and yueh tai-heng.

heads of diplomatic missions in peking were present.

## CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

### Comrade Le Duc Tho, Hoang Van Hoan Arrive in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1973)**

le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and his entourage arrived in peking by special plane at noon today on their way to other countries.

hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly, arrived here on board the same plane.

they were warmly welcomed at peking airport by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, as well as comrades shen chien, lu wei-chao, hsiao huang, mao pao-chung and kao chien-chung.

on hand were nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and vo phat loc, third secretary of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam here.

**Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao Meet Comrades Le Duc Tho, Hoang Van Hoan**

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1973)**

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and comrade chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, here this afternoon met with comrade le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and comrade hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly. the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

participating in the meeting were members of comrade le duc tho's entourage nguyen co thach, phan hien, hoang hoa and phan the dong; nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking; and other vietnamese comrades.

present were comrades keng piao, han nien-lung, shen chien, lu wei-chao, kao chien-chung, chang teh-wei and chao ching-tien.

after the meeting, comrade chang chun-chiao gave a banquet in/honour of the vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

### Comrade Le Duc Tho Leaves Peking for Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1973)

le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and his entourage left here for paris by special plane this morning.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were seen off at the airport by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including comrades shen chien, lu wei-chao and kao chien-chung.

also present were nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking; vo phat loc, third secretary of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam here; toch kham doeun, cambodian ambassador to china; and a.a. brezhnev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the soviet embassy here.

## CHINA AND NORWAY

### Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Meets Norwegian Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1973)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly conversation here today with dagfinn vaarvik, foreign minister of the kingdom of norway.

present on the occasion were norwegian ambassador to china per ravne, and members of the foreign minister's party; and

leading members of departments concerned of the chinese ministry of foreign trade sun so-chang, kao li-hsing and chang hsing-chiao, and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in norway chen wen-tung.

### Chinese Premier and Foreign Minister Meet Norwegian Foreign Minister in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1973)**

chinese premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with norwegian foreign minister dagfinn vaarvik, madame vaarvik and his party.

participating in the meeting were norwegian ambassador to china per ravne and his wife; members of the norwegian foreign minister's party kjell vibe, bue brun, tom vraalsen and asbjorn ringen; and johan ludvik lovald, secretary of the norwegian embassy here.

also present were chinese assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, and hsu han-ping, chang ying, wang pen-tso, kao chien-chung, tsao yuan-hsin, li pao-cheng, wu chia-kan, shen jo-yun, hu feng-hsien, tu pao-chan and wu chung-chun.

## CHINA AND PAKISTAN

### Pakistan National Dance Ensemble Leaves Tientsin for Shanghai

**(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 11, 1973)**

the pakistan national dance ensemble led by zia mohyeddin concluded a friendly visit to tientsin and left for shanghai by train today.

the artists from the friendly neighbour, pakistan, arrived here from peking on may 7, and were honoured at a cocktail party given by the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee in the evening. later, they had a get-together with local art and literary workers and children. the social evening was full of expressions of sino-pakistan peoples' unity and friendship. the chinese and pakistan artists entertained one another with songs, dances and musical and acrobatic items.

the visiting artists gave two performances in this north china port city. their first performance wednesday night was televised. the audience warmly applauded the visitors for their sterling performance which reflected the pakistan people's dauntless struggle against foreign aggression and

in defence of national independence and state sovereignty, and mirrored the life and work of the pakistan people.

pakistan musicians presented several chinese songs, including "wishing chairman mao a long, long life", which they had just learned from local musicians. the chinese audience clapped to the rhythm of the songs. several tientsin singers joined their pakistan colleagues in the pakistan song "my beloved country" in urdu.

among the audience was wang man-tien, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and wang chen-tang, secretary general of the revolutionary committee. during the interval, they met and had a cordial and friendly talk with zia mohyeddin and principal artists of the ensemble. at the end of the performance they mounted the stage and congratulated the pakistan artists on their successful performance. a basket of flowers was presented.

while in tientsin, the pakistan friends visited a musical instrument factory and a battery factory.

## CHINA AND ROMANIA

### Romania Ship Register Delegation Arrives in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1973)**

a delegation of the romanian register of shipping led by director savu emil arrived in peking by air this morning as guest of the register of shipping of the people's republic of china.

li ching, director of the host organization, and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking met the delegation at the airport.

## Comrade Ceausescu Receives Outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Romania

**(NCNA-English Bucharest, May 10, 1973)**

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, today had a very cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng, who will shortly leave his post and return home.

george macovescu, romanian minister of foreign affairs, was present during the talk which took place in the party central committee building. when chang hai-feng bade farewell to comrade ceausescu he was requested to convey the romanian leader's sincere regards and best wishes to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai.

the departing chinese ambassador was received on may 3 and 4, by ilie verdet, member of the executive committee, and of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers; paul niculescu-mizil and gheorghe radulescu, members of the executive committee, and of the permanent presidium, of the party central committee and vice-chairmen of the council of ministers; and general ion ionita, alternate member of the executive committee of the party central committee and minister of national defence, respectively.

on may 8, romanian foreign minister george macovescu and his wife gave a luncheon in honour of the departing chinese ambassador and his wife.

the same evening the chinese ambassador and his wife gave a farewell cocktail party at the chinese embassy here.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

### Sierra Leonean President Receives Chinese Stadium Survey Team

(NCNA-English Freetown, May 11, 1973)

sierra leonean president siaka stevens received yesterday all members of the chinese stadium survey team and had a warm and friendly conversation with them.

team leader chang yi-su presented a stadium design report to the president.

present on the occasion were sierra leonean vice-president and prime minister s.i. koroma, minister of finance c.a. kamara-taylor, minister of information and broadcasting a.b.m. kamara, minister of social welfare s.a.t. koroma, and minister of transport and communications e.j. kargbo.

nieh ying, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

### Somali Workers and Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1973)

the somali workers and youth delegation led by mohamud omar mohamed and rashid shiekh abdullahi left here for home by air last night at the end of a friendly visit to china.

among those seeing the delegation off at peking airport were wu hsueh-chien, chia hsueh-chien, liang kuei-ting and chu shan-ching.

somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darman and mrs. darman and embassy officials were on hand.

while in china, the somali delegation toured peking, nanking, wuhsi, chengchow, linhsien county and shanghai.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

## Former Swiss Political Department Head Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1973)

max petitpierre, former head of the political department of switzerland, mrs. petitpierre and other swiss friends accompanying them on the visit left here by air this morning to tour southern parts of china before going home.

among those seeing them off at the airport were chou chiu-yeh, secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural and his wife.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

## West German Press Chief Gives Cocktail Party for Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Bonn, May 11, 1973)

ruediger von wechmar, chief of the west german press and information office, gave a cocktail party here yesterday evening in honour of the visiting chinese journalists' delegation.

wechmar received all members of the delegation and had a friendly conversation with them. wang shu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

kai-uwe von hassel, vice-president of the west german bundestag, and karl moersch, parliamentary secretary of state of the foreign ministry, also received the chinese delegation yesterday morning and on may 9 respectively. they had friendly chats with the chinese journalists.

charge d'affaires ad interim wang shu gave a cocktail party in the chinese embassy on may 9 to express hearty thanks for the welcome and friendly reception accorded to the chinese journalists' delegation by the west german government and friends from west german journalist circles during the delegation's visit in the federal republic.

since april 24, the chinese journalists' delegation has visited hamburg, bremen, hannover, muenchen, stuttgart, bonn and other cities. during its stay in muechen and bonn, the delegation was received respectively by franz-josef

strauss, chairman of the west german christian social union, gerhard schroeder, vice-chairman of the west german christian democratic union, karl-hermann flach, general secretary of the west german free democratic party, and karl wienand, parliamentary manager of the west german social democratic party.

## WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

### Chinese Delegation Head to 26th World Health Assembly Gives Reception in Geneva

**(NCNA-English Geneva, May 11, 1973)**

huang shu-tse, vice-minister of health and head of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th world health assembly gave a reception here this evening.

dr. julie sulianti saroso, president of the 26th assembly, m.g. candau, director-general of the world health organization, as well as vice-presidents of the assembly and heads and representatives of the delegations of various countries to the assembly attended the reception.

louis piguet, president of the grand council of the canton of geneva, and henri schmitt, member of the grand council of the canton of geneva, were present.

wang chung-li, deputy head of the chinese delegation and acting representative of the chinese permanent mission at geneva, and all members of the chinese delegation were present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly and warm atmosphere. the guests and hosts chatted amicably.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

## Yugoslav Army Medical Delegation Feted In Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1973)

chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the visiting yugoslav army medical delegation led by major general hajro kulenovic, head of the medical department of the general logistics department of the yugoslav people's army.

yugoslav ambassador to china bogdan orescanin and military attache of the yugoslav embassy colonel bodgan malbasic and his wife attended.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned sun meng-chi, chu kai-yin, tu tung-chin and liu hsuan-ting.

the banquet was full of expressions of the friendship between the peoples and armies of china and yugoslavia.

the yugoslav delegation arrived in shanghai on may 8 and later went to hangchow. the guests visited hospitals, factories, an army medical college and scenic spots while in the two cities. they were honoured at banquets given respectively by chang chen, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, and chung hsien-wen, deputy commander of the p.l.a. chekiang provincial command.

on their arrival here from hangchow this morning, the visitors were greeted at the airport by sun meng-chi, chu kai-yin and liu hsuan-ting.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

**President of Kinshasa International Fair Receives Head of Chinese Pavilion**

**(NCNA-English Kinshasa, May 10, 1973)**

the president of the kinshasa international fair tumbatunkadi received and had a warm and friendly talk with head of the chinese pavilion at the fair tung chao here this afternoon.

kuan chi-yun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was present on the occasion.

tung chao and his party arrived here this morning to participate in the third international fair in kinshasa which will open on june 23. this is the first time that china participates in the kinshasa international fair.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 23, 1973 No. 5380

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* NATIONAL *
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CADRE EDUCATION

## Prominent Results Achieved in Rotational Training of Cadres By Various "May 7" Cadre Schools in Shanghai

- Cadre schools forge triumphantly ahead along Chairman Mao's brilliant road of "May 7 Directive." Cadres who took part in rotational training have generally raised their Marxist theoretical level, strengthened their working class thoughts and feelings, and heightened their consciousness of the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 9, 1973)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," the Party committees at the municipal, ch'ü and hsien levels in Shanghai are training cadres in "May 7" schools in a planned way on a rotational basis, with prominent results scored. "May 7" cadre schools have become an important base in the area of Shanghai for the training of cadres.

"May 7" cadre schools in Shanghai municipality were successively set up from the end of 1968. Now, there are a total of 40 "May 7" cadre schools run separately by the municipal, ch'ü and hsien Party committees and industrial, finance and trade, scientific and technical, cultural and other systems and universities and colleges of the municipality. At the initial period, the great masses of sent-down cadres in the cadre schools combined study and productive labor with a simultaneous struggle-criticism-transformation effort involving the relevant units, bringing about a profound change in their spiritual outlook. The overwhelming majority of them have stepped into work posts full of vim and vigor. From the second half of 1970, various "May 7" cadre schools in Shanghai successively started the training of in-service cadres by rotation.

From the municipality to ch'ü, hsien and various systems, plans were formulated for the training of cadres. Leadership cadres at and above the ch'ü, hsien and bureau levels are committed to training by rotation at municipal "May 7" cadre schools. Leadership cadres of basic-level units and various special departments are separately committed to rotational training in "May 7" cadre schools of ch'ü, hsien and various systems.

Now, of the members of the leading squads at various levels of Shanghai municipality, over 37,000 have received training by rotation in cadre schools. Some members of the municipal Party committee and the standing committee of the municipal revolutionary committee and secretaries of the ch'ü and hsien Party committees have taken up study and received tempering in "May 7" cadre schools. Leadership cadres at various levels of some ch'ü and systems have come close to having received training in turn once. Those cadres who have undergone training have universally raised their Marxist theoretical level and strengthened their working class thoughts and feelings and enhanced their consciousness of the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Cadres who have undergone training in cadre schools play a promotional role in office revolutionization.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Seriously read and study and master Marxism," the various "May 7" cadre schools of Shanghai municipality organize each group of students to closely associate the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style with the serious reading of some works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao. In the course of reading and study, a stress is laid on taking both the study of the full texts and private study as the main emphasis and giving proper tutorship on this basis. The students associate reading with the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism. Everyone applies Marxist standpoints, viewpoints and methods in unfolding criticism against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign is made a more penetrating affair. Through unfolding revolutionary mass criticism, a deeper understanding of Marxist fundamental principles is acquired.

In organizing students to study works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao, the "May 7" cadre schools of Shanghai municipality have made a point of steering them to a clear understanding of the relations between the ideological line and the political line. In the course of criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, not only are the essentials of the political line sought and its essence criticized but also the ideological line is traced to its very source and its very roots. This enables the broad masses of students to see more clearly the ultra-right essence of the line from the exploiting-class interests represented by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, its counter-revolutionary political aims and its reactionary theory.

After studying in the "May 7" cadre schools, the broad masses of cadres have further raised their consciousness of serious reading. Back at their work posts, they study hard with perseverance. Many leading cadres also energetically lead the cadres and the masses of the relevant unit to read seriously and to unfold a penetrating criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign.

After rotational training at the "May 7" cadre schools, a deputy secretary of the Party committee of the Shanghai Oil Refinery not only made a regular practice of private study but also gave an impetus to the study effort of the leading "squad" of the Party committee. The factory office and various workshops were also brought into the organization of reading classes at every level. The cadres took the lead in reading and in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism. The factory-wide campaign for the study of works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao was made a dynamic and surging affair. The criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign moved ahead in a down-to-earth manner. An increasingly favorable situation developed in revolution and production in this factory.

The cadres involved in training by rotation in "May 7" cadre schools persevere in "taking up study and production simultaneously" and regard tempering through labor as an important subject of study. Many cadre schools also organize students to get placed with production teams to receive tempering and make social investigations. Through participation in collective productive labor, they have generally strengthened their labor viewpoint and mass viewpoint as well as their working class thoughts and feelings. An impetus is given to the transformation of the world outlook. Through participation in productive labor, they have also acquired a deeper understanding of "practice first," "history is made by slaves" and other fundamental Marxist principles. The results of reading and study are consolidated and improved.

The cadres who took part in rotational training in Nanshih ch'ü cadre school once went to a production team for a short period of tempering in the team. The poor and lower-middle peasants treated them to the local history of class struggle and line struggle. They were enabled to deepen their understanding of the Party's basic line and policy for the whole historical period of socialism. They ate, lived and labored together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and cemented their ties with the masses. Their feelings of the laboring people were strengthened.

The Party committees at the municipal, ch'ü and hsien levels in Shanghai pay unusual attention to leadership over "May 7" cadre schools and take the proper running of cadre schools as an important matter in strengthening Party building and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. The CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee called several "May 7" cadre school work conferences and experience-exchange meetings to solve in time the relevant guideline and principal problems about the proper operation of cadre schools and the rotational training of cadres. The Party committees of ch'ü, hsien and various sytems hold regular discussions on cadre school work and call regular report meetings on the study and tempering of cadres subjected to training by turn. For the broad masses of cadres, propaganda on Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" and the significance of cadres' following the "May 7" road is conducted. For the proper operation of "May 7" cadre schools, many effective measures are adopted. The Party committees at various levels take the "May 7" cadre schools as a department for the training and education of cadres by the Party committee and arm cadre schools with leading squads relatively strong on politics and pay attention to the ideological and organizational build-up of the school management forces. The municipal "May 7" cadre school has also trained a number of theoretical tutors for various other cadre schools.

The record of continuous consolidation and development of the "May 7" cadre schools in Shanghai municipality shows that such a newborn thing as the "May 7" cadre school is progressing in the struggle between two lines and two ways of thinking.

With the sent-down cadres successively stepping into new work posts, some cadres of Ch'ungming hsien held that the struggle-criticism-transformation task undertaken by the cadre school had basically been completed and that the cadre school could thus suspend operations. Some others suggested that since after the beginning of rotational training for in-service cadres, strengthened theoretical studies were called for, we might as well move the cadre schools from the countryside to the city. The Party committee of Ch'ungming hsien came to realize that this was a reflection in the thinking of some cadres of the struggle between two cadres educational lines. The Party committee organized cadres to seriously study Chairman Mao's teachings on the education of cadres and to review the tremendous achievements scored by the "May 7" cadre schools in training and educating cadres. Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' crime of attacking the "May 7" cadre school and wrecking the cadre effort in following the "May 7" road was vigorously criticized. Through study and discussion and the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism, the broad masses of cadres have further drawn a clear line of distinction between two educational lines for cadres and realized more deeply that the "May 7" cadre school is a good medium for the training and education of cadres according to Chairman Mao's educational line. The Party committee persevered in the continuous operation of the "May 7" cadre schools and persevered in its operation in the countryside. Since the in-service cadres went from the cadre school to rotary training, over 3,000 cadres at the hsien, commune and production brigade levels of this hsien have participated in rotary training.

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NEW CADRES

## More Than 20,000 New Cadres Are Rapidly Growing Up on the Industrial and Communications Fronts of Tientsin

- Under the training and education of the Party, and after having been through tempering in the three great revolutionary movements, there is a very big improvement in the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of these cadres, and they have become a vital force in running socialist enterprises well

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 9, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Tientsin, May 8, 1973) Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the industrial, communications and basic construction fronts in Tientsin municipality have promoted more than 20,000 new cadres from among the workers. Under the training and education of the Party, and after having been through tempering in the three great revolutionary struggles, these cadres have made great improvement in their awareness of class struggle and line struggle. They have become a vital force in running socialist enterprises well, and are making contributions to the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

The majority of this group of new worker cadres are mostly old workers with over ten years of working experience, but there are also young workers who have grown up during the great proletarian cultural revolution. After their promotion to leadership stations at various levels, they have been setting the pace in reading and study, and are seriously reading works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, making an effort to raise their ideological and theoretical levels as well as awareness of line struggle, and improving their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism.

Wang Chia-en, an old worker of the Wooden Structural Parts Plant, is an old hand with over 20 years of working experience. Since becoming the secretary of the Party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of this plant in 1969, he has been paying attention to the study of Chairman Mao's writings in a planned manner. Overcoming difficulties that arose from his low cultural level and the pressure of work, aside from maintaining the system of study required by the plant, he also made an effort to squeeze out an hour or two each day to study diligently by himself. At present, he not only has read through Volumes I to IV of the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, but in close conjunction with the reality of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, studied seriously such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Communist Manifesto" and "Anti-Dühring," written more than 100,000 words in study notes,and penned six to seven articles of criticism. He has also used revolutionary theory to direct actual work, criticized revisionism, and set himself up as an example to other cadres in the whole plant.

After taking up leadership position, many new worker cadres in Tientsin municipality are maintaining and bringing into play the fine style of hard struggle of the Party. By forging close ties with the people and taking part in collective productive labor, they have succeeded in not only preserving the characteristics of the working people in spite of the change in their station, but are also leading the masses and developing unremittingly the excellent situation in revolution and production in the capacity of ordinary workers.

Chou Chia-yen, the secretary of the Party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Tientsin No. 1 Steel Refinery, is always dressed in the overalls of a worker, and wearing a rattan helmet on his head, works in the sections and shifts at the basic level. He participates in more than four months of collective productive labor each year. Whenever the workers had any ideological problem, they would call on him willingly for talks. Whenever problems were encountered in production, they would consult him willingly, and whatever requests they had to make, they would also willingly talk to him. Because of that, problems are discovered in time and dealth with in a proper manner.

Furnace repairs have always been quite a cumbersome task in this refinery, and in the past because of the tight schedule and the amount of work involved, peasants from suburban areas were invited to give support, which not only created the contradiction of a struggle with agriculture for labor, but invariably, the quality of the repairs could not be guaranteed. In 1969, during the increase-production practice-economy movement, Chou Chia-yen actively supported the suggestions made by the workers for tapping potentials and relying on their own efforts to carry out repairs. He visited four workshops and most of the sections and shifts in the whole refinery, called discussion meetings of old workers and engineering and technical personnel, sought extensively the views of the masses, and by calling in time a Party committee meeting of the refinery to hold a debate, very quickly unified thinking.

In the course of repairs, by setting the pace in climbing up the chimney stack to clean out the soot, he greatly stimulated the workers. They vied with one another to take part in the work of repairing, and as a result, fulfilled the work of repairing with regard to quality and quantity requirements. Since then, this refinery has changed its historical practice of relying on temporary workers in furnace repairs. Just in this item alone, they are able to save more than 80,000 to 90,000 yuan in expenditure for the state besides greatly reducing the time of repairs, improving the quality of repairs, extending the life of the furnace, and producing each year nearly an additional 10,000 tons of steel more for the state.

With the pace set by the leading members, the cadres of this refinery are all able to take part in collective productive labor actively. Members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this refinery separated from production are spending nearly half their time working at the basic level to carry out investigation and study. Committee members not separated from production are not only able to remain firmly at their production posts, but are also

able to carry out their assigned work well. By participating in productive labor, the cadres have forged close ties with the masses, mobilized their revolutionary activism, and enabled the whole refinery to fulfill for five consecutive years the state target ahead of schedule and become one of the advanced units in the metallurgical system of Tientsin municipality.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

## Grasp Actively Raw Material Production, Step Up the Development of Light Industry

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 10, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanning, May 9, 1973) For the past several years, there has been a very great development in light industry in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. In implementing the general policy of "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for the development of national economy, Kwangsi has dealt correctly with the relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, and by means of developing light industry, further stimulated the development of agriculture and heavy industry.

According to statistics, the total production value of light industry in the autonomous region increased by an average of 14.1 percent annually from 1969 to 1972. At present, there are more than 4,000 light industrial and other enterprises of various sizes in the region scattered over cities and villages everywhere. The development of light industry has enabled the standard of self-sufficiency in light industrial products in the whole region to keep on rising, and brought about a scene of prosperity and plenty to the markets of cities and villages.

More than 30 types of light industrial products such as sugar, cigarette, canned food, enamel ware, porcelain ware for everyday use, stainless steel pots, leather goods, matches, dry battery, soap, electric bulbs, towels, stockings and mosquito nets are now produced in sufficient quantities to satisfy better the need of the market. The output of sugar, machine-made paper, gunny sack, canned food and cigarettes has all showed a greater increase over the past several years. Such products as bicycle, sewing machine, detergent, polyester fabrics, and silk and satin beddings, which could not be produced in the past, have also been trial-manufactured in succession during the past several years, and are being produced in quantity. More than 30 light industrial products are being exported from the region.

The development of light industry has supplied a large amount of capital for socialist construction. From 1969 to 1972, the amount of accumulated capital supplied to the state by light industry in the region was equivalent to more than 80 percent of the investment placed in heavy industry by the state during the same period. Of the fiscal revenue of the whole region in 1972, one-third was provided by light industry, giving effective support to the development of agriculture and heavy industry.

### Overall Planning With Due Consideration to All Factors, All-Round Arrangements and Active Development of Light Industry

Formerly, the industrial foundation of Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region was quite weak. That being the case, some of the people thought that the development of light industry would interfere with the development of heavy

industry. In the light of such thinking, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the autonomous region propagandized repeatedly among the cadres and the people Chairman Mao's series of teachings on the correct handling of relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging the relations between the three, and enabled the cadres and the people to understand that only by developing agriculture energetically and developing light industry actively could heavy industry be developed.

While unifying ideological understanding, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the autonomous region have realistically strengthened leadership over light industry at the same time and made suitable arrangements in respect of such problems as distribution, planning and raw materials in the development of light industry. In allocating investments, a certain ratio is set aside for light industry. As for liquid capital required for the development of the handicrafts industry, it was solved by adopting the method of making suitable loans.

As for the steel, timber, cement and equipment needed for capital construction in light industry, relevant departments have been instructed to make serious arrangements for their allocation. Since last year, and on the basis of the target of the state, they have been distributing key raw materials required by light industry to departments in charge of light industry for allocation according to actual needs, guaranteeing that special materials are used for special purposes and guarding against unauthorized usage. For the past several years, leadership of various districts, municipalities and hsien in the autonomous region have put the development of light industry on their agenda and strengthened leadership over it.

## Grasp Agricultural Raw Material Production Realistically, Do Not Engage in "Cooking A Meal Without Rice"

From the practice of developing light industry, Kwangsi has realized that light industry is a processing industry, and the speed of its development is determined to a large extent by whether or not production of raw materials is guaranteed. Without raw materials, carrying out a processing industry alone is like engaging in "cooking a meal without rice," and even though there is the potential for processing, still nothing could be done.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Light industry is closely related to agriculture. Without agriculture, there can be no light industry," Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels in the autonomous region regard grasping agricultural production well as the main road to solving raw materials for light industry. In that way, they not only develop light industry, but also stimulated the all-round development of agriculture and increase the income of the collectives and the commune members.

For the past several years, by conscientiously implementing the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development," the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the autonomous region, while actively developing grain production, have at the same time also actively developed various economic crops in a manner suited to local conditions.

The geography and climate in Kwangsi is suitable for the growing of sugar cane, and the people are also accustomed to and have the experience for growing sugar cane. Because of this, the autonomous region looks upon developing sugar cane production as a key link in developing economic crop, and has laid down well-defined rules on policies concerning sugar cane production. At the same time, water conservation construction and mechanization development have been strengthened in a planned manner in sugar cane producing districts. In last year alone, the irrigation area was extended by 110,000 mow, and more than 700 sets of tractors were supplied to the cane producing areas.

Last year, the area planted to sugar cane reached 1,470,000 mow, which represented an increase of nearly 20 percent over the previous year. Cane sugar production also increased yearly. Last year, production showed an increase of more than 40 percent over 1968, and 8 percent over 1971. Production rose from the former 5th place in the whole country to the second place. Apart from grasping the key link of sugar cane production well, the autonomous region also adopts such methods of carrying out the concentrated building of bases in conjunction with scattered planting and raising the unit area yield in conjunction with extending the planting surface in growing jute and hemp suited to the weather and soil conditions of Kwangsi, and efforts were made to increase this yield. Last year, the production of jute and hemp in the whole region showed an increase of 1.46 times over 1971.

In the past several years, light industrial departments in Kwangsi corrected the erroneous thinking that industrial departments were powerless over the production of agricultural raw materials and actively stimulated agricultural production. Last year, some key light industrial factories sent out workers and cadres more than 1,500 times in succession deep into the countryside to propagate the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development," summed up advanced experience in the scoring of twin-harvest in grain and economic crop, helped the communes and production brigades implement the various policies for the development of economic crops, and arranged properly the planting areas for both grain and economic crops.

On the basis of concrete condition in the enterprise itself, many light industrial enterprises have also given support in manpower, material, and technique to agriculture, and helped the rural areas solve various problems encountered in the development of economic crops. Many of the light industrial enterprises are also adopting the method of establishing contacts with hsien and communes, and setting up their own raw material supply base to guarantee the supply of raw materials.

Nanning Canning Factory, by adopting the method of establishing contact and cooperation, has set up a 20,000 mow raw material supply base for pineapple and green sword bean, and this has resulted in a big increase in the production of canned food.

Various sugar refineries in the autonomous region have changed their former method of looking after "cutting, transporting and pressing" and never grasping "planting, managing and harvesting" to support actively the rural communes and production brigades in the development of sugar cane production, which has not only stimulated agricultural development, but also guaranteed raw materials for the factories.

Through scientific experiments in the past several years, Tungch'ian Hemp Weaving Mill and the Nanning Hemp Weaving Mill, have been successfully using the hemp of Kwangsi for the production of gunny sack consistent with the state standard, and smashed the former view that the hemp fibers of Kwangsi could not be made into gunny sack that could meet the standard. Since hemp has been fully brought into use, these two mills again went deep into the countryside to propagate the importance of planting hemp, and set up a raw material supply base. Last year, these two mills, because of the guaranteed supply of raw materials, were both able to fulfill ahead of schedule the production target for gunny sack and hemp cloth laid down by the state.

Owing to the implementation of the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development," although there was a big development of economic crops in Kwangsi, there was at the same time also a very big increase in grain production. Last year, although a serious natural calamity was encountered, grain production in the whole region nevertheless showed a 6 percent increase over the previous year and more than 27 percent over 1968.

## Mobilize Fully the Activism of the Masses fo Operating Light Industry

In the course of developing light industry, Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels in the autonomous region have implemented the policy of walking on two legs by operating large, medium and small-size factories at the same time and using indigenous and foreign methods together to mobilize the activism of the broad masses of the people for operating light industry, and relied on the people to solve various difficulties encountered in the development of light industry.

In the past several years, aside from a number of hardcore light industrial factories built systematically by the state, various districts, municipalities and hsien, on the basis of local circumstances and possible conditions, have also set up a number of small factories.

As for the capital and equipment required for the development of light industry, many factories, under the guidance of the state target, are bringing into play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, using their own hands to solve problems and trying their utmost to lighten the burden of the state.

Since 1968, the workers of Peimu Salt Field, while maintaining the normal production of salt, have at the same time erected in succession over 5,000 meters of sea walls on the banks of the wave lashed northern bay to create more than 500 hectares of new salt fields from the sea. They built quarters and tools with their own hands and quarried part of their rock and stone to save a large amount of capital for the state. During the past several years, the area of salt fields has been more than doubled, and in 1971, the profit handed to the state was more than eight times that of 1966. Some of the more complex equipment which a factory had trouble producing were manufactured by several factories employing the method of developing socialist large-scale cooperation.

Because the activism of the broad masses for operating light industry has been fully mobilized, the productivity of many factories is able to keep on rising. The Liuchow Dyeing Factory is a small offshoot from the Liuchow Dyeing and Weaving Mill set up in 1965. At that time, there were only eight old dyeing vats and a heat drying machine. For the past several years, the workers and cadres of the whole factory, by means of extensively developing technical innovation activities, have manufactured and renovated more than 40 sets of printing and dyeing equipment by themselves. At present, the factory is not only able to dye but can also print cloth, and the variety of its products and patterns has developed from the former several types to more than 100 types, and daily production has risen from 10,000 meters formerly to 120,000 meters.

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# Develop Light Industry Actively

## - a short commentary -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 10, 1973)

In the socialist construction of China, to enable agriculture, light industry and heavy industry to develop harmoniously is a matter of great importance. It concerns the implementation of the general policy of "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for the development of the national economy. It concerns the genuine laying down of the strategic policy of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" as well as developing the whole national economy with greater, faster, better, and more economical results.

In the past several years, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, by making over-all planning with due consideration to all parts and making all-round arrangements,has seriously dealt with the relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, and while strengthening agriculture and developing heavy industry, also paid attention at the same time to the development of light industry so that it could enjoy a greater growth.

The result of this has not only better supplied market need, but also accumulated capital for the state, and because of that, stimulated the development of agriculture and heavy industry. This clearly explains that laying emphasis on the development of light industry is a vital link in dealing correctly with the relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. It also clearly explains that while developing agriculture and heavy industry, the harmonious development of light industry at the same time is not only necessary, but also possible.

The industrial bases of Kwangsi are relatively weak, and the work of developing agriculture, light industry and heavy industry is very important to them. The ability of light industry to develop responsively under this condition is an experience worthy of respect. Places with conditions similar to Kwangsi or places with better industrial bases than Kwangsi should draw inspiration from the experience of Kwangsi and deal better with the relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

One of the key links to the development of light industry is the question of raw materials. Most raw materials for light industry come from agriculture. "Without agriculture, there can be no light industry." It is necessary to arrange properly in a manner suitable to local conditions the two arrangements of "agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing" and "grain, cotton, edible oil, hemp, silk, tea, sugar, vegetable, tobacco, fruits, medicinal herbs, and sundry produce." The experience of Kwangsi has vividly illustrated this point.

In order to solve the problem of raw materials for light industry, some key enterprises on the industrial front have sent large numbers of workers to communes and production brigades in the countryside to help them implement

the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" and various policies concerning economic crops. At the same time, they are also helping them solve various difficulties of shortage of manpower and lack of resources and technique encountered in the development of economic crops. By doing so, the new relationship of mutual help and common development between industry and agriculture and between workers and peasants in the socialist system is fully brought into play, and it is not only of economic significance for stimulating the development of agriculture and light industry, but is also of political significance for strengthening the worker-peasant alliance.

In order to step up the development of light industry, it is also necessary to solve the problem of material and capital. In this direction, the experience of Kwangsi may also be taken. They solved this problem mainly by mobilizing the masses and going all out, and by relying on their own efforts and hard struggle. At the same time, in accordance with the state target, vital raw materials required for the development of light industry are distributed to light industrial departments, so that special materials could be truly used for special purposes and the phenomenon of light industry being squeezed out is prevented. Without a material guarantee this way, it is impossible to develop light industry more quickly.

Many years of building socialism in China have proved that agriculture, light industry and heavy industry are organic and integral parts of our national economy. The three are closely connected and inter-promoting. Neglect of any one aspect could affect the development of the national economy as a whole. Because of that, work must be arranged in strict accordance in the sequence of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, for that is a vital principle in dealing correctly with the relations between various departments of the national economy. Only in that way could the cadence of socialist construction be stepped up.

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RAW MATERIAL PRODUCTION

## Support Agriculture Actively, Manage Raw Material Bases Well

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 10, 1973)

### Take the Initiative in Developing Activities for the Support of Agriculture and Grasp Raw Material Production Well

(Our own dispatch) Hsienyu Sugar Refinery in Fukien is actively supporting agriculture and grasping raw material production well.

In the light of the mistaken idea that "the peasant does the planting and the sugar refinery does the pressing, without the one bother the other" that exists among some of the workers, the Party committee of the refinery organizes everybody to look back on the history of the development of Hsienyu Sugar Refinery.

This refinery was constructed in 1957, and following the big leap forward in agriculture, there was also a big development in the refinery. In 1962, because of interference and sabotage from the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the area planted to sugar cane was cut back and production in the refinery dropped. After the 10th plenum of the 8th Party Congress, the tempo of agricultural development was stepped up, the area planted to sugar cane was extended, sugar production in the refinery set the highest record since its founding, and more than 20,000,000 yuan in accumulations was handed over to the state. The positive and negative aspects of the experience enabled everybody to realize that without agriculture, there could be no light industry, and without sugar cane, there could be no refinery.

Following the raising of awareness on the part of the workers, the refinery has realistically shifted its work to taking agriculture as the foundation. From top to bottom the whole refinery actively takes the initiative in developing activities for supporting agriculture and solving the problem of raw materials for the refinery.

The refinery has sent cadres deep into the communes and production brigades to propagandize the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development," overcome the two tendencies of "favoring sugar cane to the neglect of grain" and "grasping grain and neglecting sugar cane," helped the communes and production brigades with developing scientific experiments and brought a high-yield and high sugar content variety to more than 10,000 mow. The waste fluid discharged from production was used for the manufacture of fertilizer in support of grain and sugar cane production.

Since 1970, the amount of sugar cane pressed and the amount of sugar produced by this refinery show an average increase of 24.6 and 24.3 percent respectively every year.

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## Help Solve Problems in the Development of Raw Materials Production

(Our own dispatch) The Tat'ung Sugar Refinery in Shansi, by actively helping Lopuchuang production brigade with the development of sugar beet production, has scored outstanding results. In 1972, total sugar beet production by this production brigade showed an increase of 27 percent over 1971.

Following the development of sugar beet production, the contradiction of the struggle between sugar beet and grain as well as other economic crops for water and fertilizer became daily more acute in Lopuchuang production brigade. How could this problem be resolved? On the basis of the production characteristics of the refinery itself, Tat'ung Sugar Refinery used every means directly or indirectly to help the production brigade with solving its difficulties.

They noticed that pig-feed in the production brigade was getting shorter and shorter, and in association with the condition of waste fiber from the manufacture of sugar flowing away with the waste fluid into the river from the refinery, carried out repeated experiments with the poor and lower-middle peasants and succeeded in producing a green silage feed to help the production brigade solve the problem of pig-feed. With the increase in pig raising, pig manure also increased, and the contradiction of the struggle between sugar beet and grains for fertilizer was better resolved.

When they noticed that the water drawing equipment of the production brigade could not be linked up into sets in time, they thought of the machine repairs workshop of the refinery which could be used for repairing and manufacturing tools for drawing water. In succession they helped the production brigade solve the problem of linking up 12 eyes of well into sets, improved the condition of water conservation and irrigation, solved the contradiction of the struggle for water, and enabled a development to be scored in such economic crops as grain and sugar beet.

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## Raise the Understanding of Commune Members Toward Diversified Economy

(Our own dispatch) In the grasping of raw material bases, Ch'ing-chiang Canning Factory in Kiangsu, by placing proletarian politics in command, has unremittingly raised the understanding of the commune members toward developing diversified economy and giving support to the socialist construction of the state. Under the unified planning of the state, they are adopting such methods as setting up contacts between the factory and communes and forming ties with specific points. They have in succession established raw material bases for the canning of peas, sword bean and mushroom, and at present have expanded to more than 110 communes and production brigades in six hsien and cities.

Formerly some of the commune members of the Hohsing production brigade belonging to the Shiht'ang commune in Huaian hsien were afraid that the planting

of mushroom might be construed as a capitalist trend and their activism for developing diversified economy was not high. When the factory acquainted itself with the condition, it immediately helped the Party branch of this production brigade to publicize extensively the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development," criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging the economic policies of the Party for the countryside together with the commune members, drew a line of distinction between developing diversified economy under the logical premise of grasping grain production well and the capitalist trend, and by mobilizing their activism for planting mushroom, enabled mushroom production to develop very quickly from one production brigade originally to 22 production brigades.

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OBITUARY NOTICE

## Mr. Liu Ching-yi Dies in Australia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1973)

mr. liu ching-yi, member of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, died of apoplexy in australia.

premier of the state council chou en-lai, the united front work department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, the c.p.p.c.c. national committee and the general administration of civil aviation of china have sent messages of condolence to mr. liu ching-yi's family expressing deep sympathy for them. in his message of condolence, premier chou en-lai said: "mr. liu ching-yi led staff members of the 'china national aviation corporation' and the 'central air transport corporation' in crossing over in november, 1949, and made positive contributions to the motherland and the people. mr. liu's patriotic anti-imperialist spirit is undying."

during mr. liu's illness, liao cheng-chih sent a cable of regards to him. responsible members of the chinese embassy in australia visited him.

EXPORT TRADE FAIR

## China's Road for Agricultural Development as Reflected at Kwangchow Fair

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 13, 1973)

the advanced units featured at the current export commodities fair here vividly illustrate the achievements of china's agriculture.

these advanced units include communes and production brigades, counties and an administrative region that embraces eight counties against a background of varied natural conditions, in the north and the south, in mountain areas and on plains. they have raised their grain output several times since liberation.

a representative from chi'an county in coastal chekiang province told hsinhua that agricultural development was at a snail's pace before liberation when the landlord class had the lion's share of the land and poor peasants had only their labour power to sell.

the poor and lower-middle peasants became masters of their own fate after the founding of new china in 1949. led by the communist party, they formed agricultural cooperatives and later people's communes. agriculture in chi'an county has undergone a tremendous change. the county harvested four times as much grain last year as in 1949.

its representative at the fair pointed out: "without a change in the relations of production the emancipation of the peasantry and rapid agricultural development are impossible."

a poster in the agricultural hall reads: "agriculture is the foundation of the national economy", a basic principle china follows in handling relations between agriculture and other branches of the economy. chairman mao in 1962 already pointed out: "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." guided by these principles, china's agriculture has developed rapidly. beginning from 1962, the country achieved ten good harvests. despite severe natural adversities, china's 1972 grain output still equalled the successful 1970 crop.

the kwangchow fair vividly shows how the chinese people have succeeded in running agriculture. people made efforts to improve farming conditions even on the fertile yangtze delta. for a time in 1971, some one-third of a million peasants in the suchow administrative region of east china's kiangsu province turned out to build irrigation projects, collect manure, improve soil and level the land. the region in 1972 won a good crop of grain and cotton, averaging 9.3 tons and 1.58 tons (ginned cotton) per hectare respectively.

peasants in yushu county in northeast china have overcome the difficulties arising from a mean annual temperature of only 3.9 degrees centigrade and a frost-free period of no longer than 135 days. in the last three years, the county delivered to the state a total of 755,000 tons of surplus grain, averaging 1.47 tons per able-bodied person.

the oluchun people, a small nationality whose sole occupation before liberation was hunting, have formed a people's commune and also taken up farming. this national minority in heilungkiang province began having a grain surplus in 1964.

the fair also features the country's industrial efforts to meet the growing needs of agriculture for machinery and chemical products. china's 1972 output of tractors went up 10 per cent, agricultural-use internal combustion engines up 25 per cent and chemical fertilizer up 18.1 per cent. yushu county has 1,900 tractors to plough three-quarters of its farmland.

achievements of some agricultural units featured at the fair illustrate the policy "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development". lotien county in central china's hupeh province is one of the many localities with a flourishing diversified economy. hills account for more than 80 per cent and farmland only 10 per cent of the county's total area. the communes there developed farming as well as side-line production. the county last year reaped a good rice crop of 6.9 tons per hectare as against 2.1 tons before liberation. in addition, it turns out 395 items of farm and side-line products, including bamboos, silk cocoons, chestnuts and tea.

the success of a fishing production brigade in coastal chekiang province in branching out into farming by its women members is demonstrated at the fair. for 14 years in succession, their 6-hectare farm overshot the grain yield target of 6 tons per hectare set in the national program for agricultural development.

the fair also reflects the scathing nation-wide campaign "in agriculture, learn from tachai". tachai, a production brigade in north china's shansi province, is a national pace-setter for its revolutionary spirit in fighting the elements and winning high yields.

located some 1,000 metres above sea level in the taihang mountains, the brigade has undertaken large-scale land improvement projects. grain yield has shot up from 0.8 tons per hectare before liberation to over 7 tons in 1972 though it was hit last year by one of the worst droughts in a century.

achievements made by many agricultural units in emulating tachai are also featured at the fair.

## SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

### Chinese Industries Give More Support to Farm Production

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1973)**

production of farm machinery and parts, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, plastic sheets and small farm implements went up by a big margin in china between january and april compared with the same 1972 period.

the increase for tractors was 29 per cent, diesel and petrol engines 40 per cent, chemical fertilizer 26 per cent, and insecticides 8.9 per cent. the steel

industry produced a greater quantity and variety of rolled steel for agricultural use in the first quarter of this year than in the same period of any previous year.

at the same time, commercial and transport departments ensured timely supply of means of production for spring farming.

china has set up more than 800 small nitrogenous fertilizer plants in line with the principle of "walking on two legs". these plants turned out 38 per cent more fertilizer in the first three months of this year than in the same 1972 period. the output accounted for more than half the national total.

light industry departments gave the communes technical and other aid to expand production of industrial crops. thanks to such aid, the communes in kwangtung province and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region won good harvests of both grain and industrial crops last year.

machine-building factories took effective measures to support agriculture after making careful investigations into the needs of the communes. they increased the production of complete sets as well as parts of pumping equipment for the northern provinces.

a dozen or so highly effective, low-toxic insecticides have been put into mass production since the beginning of this year. in trial-producing them, the workers solicited the opinions of commune members.

## TIBETAN WORKERS

### Family of Workers in Tibet

**(NCNA-English Lhasa, May 13, 1973)**

sixtyone-year-old lachu, a communist party member, is a forge worker at the lhasa motor vehicle repair plant and his three sons and two daughters are all workers. they are among the more than 40,000 workers of tibetan nationality in tibet.

at the age of 12, lachu worked as a blacksmith at the mint of tibet's reactionary local government in the old society. under serfdom, blacksmiths were downtrodden and humiliated and treated with great harshness. living like beasts of burden, lachu toiled 35 years

until the democratic reform in 1959 which abolished serfdom and liberated the working people in tibet.

Lachu went to work at the motor vehicle repair plant the same year. with intense hatred for the old society and love for the new one he worked very hard. he is the first to arrive at the factory and the last to leave every day, rain or shine, winter or summer. Lachu picks up everything discarded in the workshop that may be used again, even a screw. on the eve of may day this year he and his workmates spent their sparetime overhauling a car to greet the festival.

Lachu started to learn to read and write only after the democratic reform in 1959. four years later, he joined the factory's first study group of chairman mao's works. since then, he has studied hard to raise his consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and his general educational level.

he is enthusiastic in teaching young workers technical know-how. he also encourages them to work hard for the revolution, telling them how labouring people like him suffered bitterly in the old society.

his two daughters and younger son work in the paint spraying workshop of the motor vehicle repair plant.

his eldest son is a worker at the lhasa power supply station. he attended the national conference of outstanding groups and workers in peking in 1959 and during the great proletarian cultural revolution has become more conscious in continuing the revolution. in the past two years he was cited as an advanced worker.

Lachu's second son also works there. he has been cited as an advanced worker since he was an apprentice. he is now deputy director of the power supply station. though his responsibilities have changed he keeps to the fine quality of the working people. he often takes part in manual labour with the rank-and-file workers and maintains close links with them. this has won him their praise.

SPRING CROPS

## Southern China Provinces and Autonomous Region Report Good Harvest of Spring Crops

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1973)

the southern china provinces of fukien and yunnan and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region report good harvests of spring crops.

fukien's output of barley, wheat and rape seed was 15 to 20 per cent higher than in 1972. the commune members scored this victory after putting up a valiant fight against the unusually high temperature, insect pests and other natural adversities that hit most parts of the province last winter and this spring. their determination became stronger than ever as leading cadres at various levels fought shoulder to shoulder with them.

yunnan gathered better harvests of spring wheat and rape seed than last year by combining revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific approach towards farming. cadres at and above the commune level in the tali pai autonomous chou all farmed demonstration plots. this helped popularize good seeds and improve farming methods.

kwangsi's unit yield of spring wheat, rape seeds, peas and broad beans was higher than that of last year. the autonomous region expanded the acreage under rape seed as part of its efforts to diversify rural economy.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND ARGENTINA

### Chou En-lai, Keng Piao Meet and Fete Mrs. Peron and Her Party

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1973)**

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and feted isabel martinez de peron, wife of former argentine president juan domingo peron and vice-president of the justicialist party of argentina, and members of her party jose lopez rega, general secretary of the national justicialist movement, gloria bidegain and norma lopez rega. hosts and guests had a sincere and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and his wife wang ti-cheng; madame chao lan-hsiang; wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister; hsieh ching-yi, standing committee member of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and secretary of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league; and leading members and staff members of other departments, including lin ping, ma chia-chun, chu chuan-hsien, kang tai-sha, chang pao-sheng, huang shih-kang and teng lan-chen.

## CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

### Chinese and Australian Trade Ministers Hold Talks

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1973)**

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and dr. j.f. cairns, head of the australian trade mission and minister for overseas trade and minister for secondary industry of australia, held talks here this morning in a friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion from the australian side were: d.h. mckay, member of the australian trade mission and secretary of the department of overseas trade; stephen fitzgerald, australian ambassador to china; and members of the australian trade mission k.g. purcell, y.k. chang, a.d. kennedy and j.a. douglas.

present from the chinese side were: chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; cheng to-pin, li shu-teh and chang hsing-chiao, leading members of departments concerned; and chang wen-chung, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in australia.

## CHINA AND AUSTRIA

### Austrian Professor Leaves Peking for Southern China

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1973)**

the austrian endocrinologist, professor karl fellinger, and his wife wound up their visit to peking and tientsin and left here by air today to tour southern parts of china. during his stay in these two cities, professor fellinger gave academic lectures and had discussions with chinese medical workers.

## FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

### Diplomatic Envoys and Embassy Official of 44 Countries Visit Northeast China's Liaoning Province

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1973)**

at the invitation of the chinese foreign ministry, a group of diplomatic envoys and embassy officials of fortyfour countries to china and their wives visited the cities of shenyang, fushun, anshan and luta in northeast china's liaoning province from may 5 to 13 in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung and his wife liu chin-lin. they were given a warm welcome and a friendly reception by leading members of departments concerned of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and the municipal revolutionary committees, and local people.

CHINA AND FRANCE

**AFP President-Director General Feted in Peking**

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1973)**

chu mu-chih, director, and teng kang, deputy director, of the hsinhua news agency gave a dinner here this evening for jean marin, president-director general of agency france presse.

present at the dinner were leading members from peking press circles and the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs wang yi, chin chao, peng hua and peng ti.

also present were charles malo, charge d'affaires ad interim, and jacques-andre costilhes, third secretary, of the french embassy in peking, and a.f.p. correspondent in peking s. romensky and his wife.

CHINA AND JAPAN

**Chinese Delegation Meets More Japanese Friends**

**(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 12, 1973)**

members of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association met more friends here yesterday.

mikio mizuta, diet member of the liberal democratic party, yesterday morning met liao cheng-chih, leader of the delegation, at hotel new otani and had a friendly conversation with him.

deputy leader of the delegation yu hui-yung and some delegation members were invited yesterday evening to a performance of the chinese modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" given by the matsuyama ballet troupe. at the end of the performance, yu hui-yung and the other members mounted the stage to shake hands with the dancers and congratulate them on their success.

earlier yesterday afternoon, yu hui-yung and some other members of the delegation called on the tokyo mixed chorus group, listened to their practice and had friendly conversations with the group members. hao liang and li ping-shu, members of the delegation, sang selections from modern revolutionary peking operas

in the afternoon, deputy leader ma chun-ku and some members of the delegation joined the gathering sponsored by the residents in the southern part of metropolitan tokyo.

folk songs and dances specially prepared by the residents for four days to welcome the chinese guests were presented. taking part in the performances were also children, six or seven years old, from the kindergartens and old people of over seventy. middle school students of korean residents in japan also gave art performances.

hua lo-keng, member of the delegation, yesterday afternoon met director general of the japan mathematics society professor shigeru furuya and other japanese friends of the mathematics circles at tokyo university and had friendly conversations with them. these japanese friends entertained hua lo-keng at a dinner yesterday evening.

**Chinese Friendship Delegation Feted by Korean Residents in Japan**

**(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 12, 1973)**

the general association of korean residents in japan gave a cocktail party here this evening in honour of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association. the party proceeded in a warm atmosphere of militant friendship between the korean and chinese people.

liao cheng-chih, leader, and the entire delegation attended the party. present also were chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, and the chairman and vice-chairmen of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

kinkazu saionji, managing chairman of the committee to welcome the chinese delegation formed by japanese personages of various circles, and others also attended the party.

speaking first at the party, han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, extended a warm welcome to the delegation on behalf of the central standing committee of the association and the 600,000 korean residents in japan.

han dok su said, "on arriving in japan, the comrades in your delegation called on the central headquarters of our association, and on its local headquarters in

various parts of japan. in osaka, the comrades visited the korean cargo-ship 'mangyongbong'. this showed how profound is your friendship for the korean people."

he said: "in the future, as in the past, we will always regard the close co-operative relations between the peoples of korea and china as the most precious treasure and will make greater effort to strengthen and develop this relationship".

liao cheng-chih highly praised the brilliant achievements won by the korean people under the wise leadership of their great leader president kim il sung, a close friend of the chinese people.

he said: "the chinese people resolutely support the just struggle of the government and people of the democratic people's republic of korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. we firmly believe that the 3,000-li beautiful soil of korea will surely be reunited, and all blood-sealed compatriots of korea will certainly enjoy reunion."

he added that the general association of the korean residents in japan and the korean nationals in japan had in the past 20 years and more given fraternal support and assistance to the chinese residents in japan, and expressed thanks for this support and assistance.

**Yang Chi Fetes Japanese Guests**

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1973)**

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of noted japanese pottery artist tokuro kato, shigetaka kato and mio kaminari.

hosts and guests chatted cordially and toasted the growing friendship and cultural exchanges between china and japan.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and chinese pottery researchers including lin lin, feng hsien-ming and chin feng.

the japanese guests arrived in peking yesterday.

## Delegation of Economic Circles of West Japan Leave Peking for Southern China

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1973)**

the 15-member delegation of economic circles of west japan wound up its friendly visit to peking and left here by air today to visit southern china before leaving for home. leader of the delegation is eiichi koide; deputy leader, masami okano and secretary general, kunihiro toge.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of organizations concerned.

also present were yoshizo yasuda and other japanese friends in peking.

## Chinese Delegation Continues Visit in Kanto Area

**(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 13, 1973)**

members of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association yesterday continued their friendly visits in tokyo, saitama, gumma, ibaraki, and kanagawa prefectures in the kanto area.

leader of the delegation liao cheng-chih, deputy leaders ma chun-ku, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, and other members had a friendly meeting here yesterday morning with japanese trade union leaders and workers. they included makoto ichikawa, chairman, tomitaro kaneda, vice-chairman, and shogo oki, secretary general, of the general council of trade unions of japan; makishiro abe, chairman of the federation of independent unions; tetsutaro otani, general secretary of the national federation of industrial organizations; and representatives of workers who visited china last year.

prince mikasa yesterday called at the chinese embassy in tokyo and met liao cheng-chih and his wife, chinese ambassador chen chu and his wife. they had a friendly conversation.

liao cheng-chih, deputy leaders chao cheng-hung and sun ping-hua and some other members of the delegation visited the budokan (hall of military arts) in tokyo on invitation and watched performances of judo, kendo, etc.

deputy leader chu tu-nan and some other members of the delegation yesterday visited saitama and gumma prefectures. they saw an exhibition about china in urawa city, saitama prefecture, the fourth of its kind sponsored by the japan-china friendship association (orthodox). then they were welcomed at a cocktail party attended by over 500 japanese friends in saitama prefecture. japanese folk music was played at the party to welcome the chinese guests.

in gumma prefecture, chu tu-nan and his party visited a silk mill where they were given a rousing welcome by the workers. when they arrived at the mill, workers welcomed them at the entrance carrying placards which formed the slogan: "warmly welcome delegation of the china-japan friendship association". when they left, the workers who saw them off carried placards forming the slogan: "good-bye, bon voyage exclamation"

when they left gumma prefecture, chu tu-nan received at the takasaki station a wooden doll and a letter from a japanese primary school boy asking him to bring them to a chinese child.

deputy leaders li su-wen, chou li-chin and some members of the delegation yesterday visited the tsukuba space centre, an atomic energy research institute, an atomic power station and a radiation seed breeding station.

they were welcomed at a cocktail party attended by over 100 people.

deputy leader yu hui-yung and some other members of the delegation yesterday morning went to fujisawa city, kanagawa prefecture, and laid a wreath at the monument to the chinese revolutionary composer nieh erh.

yu hui-yung and some members of the delegation yesterday afternoon attended a cocktail party given by japanese friends of the drama circles. the 82-year old actress higashiyama chieko, leader of the haiyuza troupe koreya senda and yu hui-yung spoke at the party which was attended by over 100 japanese friends of the cultural circles including kenzo nakajima and norio shirato. japanese friends performed the traditional lion dance at the party.

earlier on the afternoon of may 11, chu tu-nan and some members of the delegation attended a cocktail party given by the "china study institute". aiichiro fujiyama and over 100 japanese friends of the eqonomic and scientific circles attended the party.

## Aiichiro Fujiyama Gives Dinner in Honor of Liao Cheng-chih

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 13, 1973)

aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the japanese dietmen's league for japan-china friendship, and his wife gave a dinner at his home this evening in honour of liao cheng-chih, leader of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association, and deputy leaders li su-wen, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua.

japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira attended the dinner.

the hosts and guests had cordial and friendly conversations during the dinner.

earlier in the afternoon, liao cheng-chih and sun ping-hua called on forrer japanese prime minister tetsu katayama and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

katayama's wife and eldest son warmly welcomed the chinese friends.

## Japan Socialist Party Leaders Meet Liao Cheng-chih

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 13, 1973)

tomomi narita, chairman, katsujiro nagai and shoichi shimodaira, vice-chairmen, masashi ishibashi, secretary general, and kanji kawasaki, director of the international affairs bureau, of the japan socialist party, met here today at hotel new otani liao cheng-chih, leader, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders, of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association.

the two sides cordially exchanged views on further development of the sino-japanese friendship movement and pledged to strengthen their cooperation and friendship under the new circumstances after the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and japan. they also pledged to exert joint efforts to implement the joint statement of the chinese and japanese governments, to promote the conclusion of a sino-japanese peace and friendship treaty, to safeguard peace in asia and the world.

CHINA AND MEXICO

## Mexican Minister Gives Reception for Chinese Economic Exhibition Group

(NCNA-English Mexico City, May 11, 1973)

mexican secretary of national property and mrs. horacio flores de la pena gave a reception here yesterday evening in connection with the forthcoming economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china.

li yung-ting, head, and members, of the chinese exhibition group were present on the occasion.

also present were commissioner of the federal district octavio senties gomez; under-secretaries of national property jose lopez portillo, luis de la pena porth and pedro moctezuma diaz; general director of the mexican institute of foreign trade julio faesler; and other government officials.

chinese ambassador hsiung hsiang-hui and other officials of the chinese embassy were present.

the same day, li yung-ting called on carlos a. isoard, under-secretary of the treasury and public credit of the mexican government.

## Chinese Economic Exhibition Opens in Mexican Capital

(NCNA-English Mexico City, May 11, 1973)

the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china opened today in the national auditorium here.

emilio o. rabasa, secretary of foreign affairs, cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony on behalf of president luis echeverria.

among the 900 or more guests present on the occasion were secretary of national property horacio flores de la pena; general director of the mexican institute of foreign trade julio faesler; under-secretary of national property fernando rafull; under-secretary of health and public assistance carlos campillo; general director of the national bank of foreign trade francisco alcala quintero; former provisional president emilio portes gil; the wife of the late president lopez mateos; other prominent figures from various circles; diplomatic envoys from many countries; and chinese nationals residing in mexico.

chinese ambassador hsiung hsiang-hui and officials of the chinese embassy also attended the ceremony.

foreign secretary emilio rabasa made a speech at the ceremony. he recalled how the chinese people were engaged in national construction as seen by president echeverria and his entourage during their recent visit to china. he pointed out that mexico and china are strengthening their cooperation in the cultural, scientific, technological and economic spheres and that the holding of this chinese exhibition is one of the concrete and encouraging results.

julio faesler, general director of the mexican institute of foreign trade, pointed out in his speech that the current exhibition is the first ever held in each other's country since the establishment of diplomatic relations between mexico and china. he wished that the cooperation and friendship between the two peoples would further develop.

li yung-ting, head of the chinese exhibition group, expressed the hope that the exhibition would contribute positively to the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries and to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

the opening ceremony was followed by a reception given by the chinese ambassador and the head of the exhibition group, at which foreign secretary and mrs. emilio rabasa, secretary of national property and mrs. horacio flores de la pena, and other guests were present.

the chinese exhibition covers an area of 3,700 square metres. it is composed of five sections: photos on sino-mexican friendship, heavy industry, light and textile industry, agriculture and side occupation, and handicraft.

CHINA AND NORWAY

## Sino-Norwegian Air Transport Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1973)

a civil air transport agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the kingdom of norway was signed here tonight.

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and norwegian foreign minister dagfinn vaarvik signed the document on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the norwegian side were madame vaarvik, norwegian ambassador to china per ravne and madame ravne, and members of the foreign minister's party: kjell vibe, bue brun, tom vraalsen and asbjorn ringen.

present on the chinese side were chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation, chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned hsu han-ping, wang tung, wang pen-tso, chang ying, kao chien-chung, han hsing-hua and wang ping-yu, as well as chen wen-tung, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in norway.

## Norwegian Foreign Minister Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1973)

dagfinn vaarvik, foreign minister of the kingdom of norway, and madame vaarvik gave a reciprocal banquet here tonight.

attending the banquet were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, and his wife hsu han-ping; li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building; chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation; leading members of chinese departments concerned wang hsiao-yi, wang tung, miao hai-ling, liu ching-tang, wang pen-tso, chang ying, kao chien-chung, han hsing-hua, wang ping-yu and tien keng; and chen wen-tung, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in norway.

norwegian ambassador to china per ravne and madame ravne, embass/ officials and members of the norwegian foreign minister's party were present.

in a toast at the banquet, minister vaarvik said: "the days we have spent in peking are very significant. here we have seen a vigorously developing country and a hard-working people who have made tremendous achievements." he wished the chinese people still greater successes, and expressed the hope that the friendship and cooperation between the norwegian and chinese peoples would be further strengthened.

in reply, chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei said: "during the past few days, we have held extensive and unconstrained talks on international questions of common interest and on our bilateral relations, in a frank exchange of views between friends. we have reason to say that minister vaarvik's current visit is a useful contribution to the development of the relations between our two countries." chi peng-fei expressed the hope that the friendly contacts and amicable relations between china and norway would grow daily. he asked minister vaarvik to convey the greetings of the chinese people to the norwegian people.

**Norwegian Foreign Minister and Wife Leave Peking for Hangchow**

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1973)**

dagfinn vaarvik, foreign minister of the kingdom of norway, madame vaarvik and their party left here for hangchow by special plane this morning.

they were seen off at the airport by foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin and leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yi, wang pen-tso, chang ying and sun so-chang.

deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry kao chien-chung, norwegian ambassador to china per ravne and madame ravne accompanied foreign minister vaarvik to hangchow.

at the airport were diplomatic officials of the norwegian embassy in peking, finnish ambassador to china veli helenius and madame helenius, swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan.

during their stay in peking, foreign minister vaarvik and the other distinguished guests from norway visited the peking tungfanghung motor vehicle plant, the peking physical cultural institute, the peking art and crafts exhibition, the palace museum and an exhibition of the relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they also saw an acrobatic performance and toured the great wall and the tingling (one of the ming tombs).

## CHINA AND PAKISTAN

### Pakistan Border Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1973)**

a pakistan border trade delegation led by ijlal husain, resident in gilgit, flew into peking this afternoon.

the delegation will proceed to urumchi, sinkiang, to discuss sino-pakistan border trade with a chinese delegation.

greeting the delegation at peking airport were leading members of chinese departments concerned hsi yeh-sheng, chen yen and chang pao-ho, and counsellor bakhtiar ali and other officials of the pakistan embassy here.

## CHINA AND PANAMA

### Panamanian Minister of Trade and Industry Arrives in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1973)**

lic. fernando manfredo, minister of trade and industry of the republic of panama, his wife and party arrived here from kwangchow by air this evening for a friendly visit.

they were greeted at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and his wife yang yang, and leading members of departments concerned including chen teh-ho and cheng to-pin.

on their arrival and departure from kwangchow, the panamanian guests were welcomed and seen off by lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu who is now in the city.

## CHINA AND US

### Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Liu Hsi-yao Meet American Chinese Scholar

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1973)**

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, and liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, met and had a cordial conversation here this evening with american chinese scholar yuen ren chao and his wife bu wei yang and their relatives ching hui hu, canta pian and michael lent.

chao hsin-na, daughter of mr. yuen ren chao, and her husband huang pei-yun, who live in china, were present on the occasion.

present were personages from the academic circles, leading members and staff members of organizations concerned, including ma wen-po, chu ko-chen, wu yu-hsun, pei shih-chang, chou pei-yuan, lo ching-chang, ting hsi-lin, tsou ping-wen, li chin-hsi, lu shu-hsiang, chao pu-chu, hsiao hsien-fa, wang li-fen, chen chi, wang ti-cheng, yun yi-hsiang, pu shou-chang, kung pu-sheng, li kuang-tse, tsou szu-yi, tsou teh-chen, li tse-yu, wang hsiao-yi, chang han-chih, chu chuan-hsien, tien ping, chen liang, cheng chi-hung, tang shu-pei, hu feng-hsien and hsiao hsin-wen.

mr. yuen ren chao and his party arrived in peking on april 21.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

## Hsiao Ching-kuang Meets with Yugoslav Army Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1973)

hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, met here this evening with the members of the visiting yugoslav army medical delegation led by major general hajro kulenovic, head of the medical department of the general logistics department of the yugoslav people's army. they had a friendly conversation.

present were colonel bogdan malbasic, military attache of the yugoslav embassy here, and his wife.

also present were chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned tu tung-chin, chu kai-yin and liu hsuan-ting.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 24, 1973 No. 5381

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* NATIONAL *
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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

## Lead Youths To Do Their Own Jobs Well with Larger Revolutionary Goals in Mind

- CYL work committee of Hospital 219 under the Shenyang Military Command strengthens ideological education for youths

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 11, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, May 10, 1973) The CYL work committee of Hospital 219 under the PLA Shenyang Command continuously strengthens ideological education for youths and leads them to do their duties at their own posts with larger revolutionary goals in mind and to achieve something extraordinary at their ordinary posts.

Every year this hospital has to recruit a number of new fighters from factories and rural and urban areas. After joining the army unit, these youths work energetically and show a great urge to get ahead. But some of them have a vague idea of the relations between the larger revolutionary goals and the proper handling of their job duties. To counter this situation, under the Party's unified leadership, the CYL work committee has energetically organized League members and youths to read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao seriously, and constantly calls study-experience-exchange meetings and reading report meetings to help them foster the idea of dedicating their whole life to a brave struggle for communism. The League work committee also avails itself of the League Day, festival days, holidays and after-work hours in organizing League members and youths to study the newspaper reports of the deeds of heroes and models, hold meetings to read the diaries of heroes, visit picture exhibitions on heroic deeds and invite Red Army and Old 8th Route Army veterans to recount revolutionary stories of how, during those war years, the revolutionary predecessors bravely sacrificed themselves to the realization of great communist goals. The youths are led to do a good job diligently and assiduously like heroes with the larger revolutionary goals in mind.

In the course of giving youths education, the League work committee takes learning from the masses of people as an important way of guiding youths toward the fostering of great revolutionary ideals. The committee organizes the five League branches of the whole hospital to establish separate ties with five neighboring production teams and to pay them regular visits and take a hand in helping them in labor. Old workers, old poor peasants and old cadres staying in the hospital are also invited to give reports. League members and youths are allowed to draw more political nourishment from the practical action of the masses of people devoted to grasping revolution and stimulating revolution.

On his own initiative an old worker named Kao Shu-te of the garrison area settled down with a horticultural production team after retirement. In all the four seasons of the year, he never drops the manure basket, collecting manure for the production team. He gives no thought to either fame or wealth. He is warmly praised by the masses. On many occasions, the League work committee organized youths to learn from Old Man Kao. Wang Hsiao-pin of the case history office was not well satisfied with his own job. Later, he acquired Old Man Kao's revolutionary spirit and energetically studied matters related to case history management and statistics. He took the initiative to improve case history management methods. He has won the praise of other comrades.

Through education, the youths of the whole hospital have continuously enhanced their consciousness of line struggle and continuous revolution. There have appeared many advanced fighters whose mind turns toward the great revolutionary goals and who are devoted to the performance of current work in a down-to-earth manner.

After joining the army, League member Ho Jui was assigned to the laundering squad. With Comrade Lei Feng as an example, she linked laundering work with the revolutionary cause and worked diligently and assiduously to contribute toward the revolution, with fear for neither filthy nor tiring work. After becoming squad leader, she led the comrades of the whole squad to take up clinical duties with ebullient enthusiasm. Attention was paid to economy in the use of water, electricity, soap and cotton cloth. In four months, over 300 old quilt casings and linen sheets were darned. The laundering squad was made an advanced collective in the whole hospital.

After joining the army, fighter Hsieh Cheng-liang does everything from farming, pig feeding and cooking to office work. With Lei Feng, Hu Yeh-tao and other heroic figures taken as examples, he has developed a love for every line he takes up. He is called "a cog forever free from rust."

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## League Branch of the Eight-Two Artillery Company of a Certain Army Unit of the Area of Taliang Mountains Gives League Members and Youths Education in Hard Struggle

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 11, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Ch'engtu, May 10, 1973) The League branch of the Eight-Two Artillery Company of a certain PLA unit of the area of Taliang Mountains constantly follows a lively and dynamic pattern for hard-struggle education for League members and youths and leads them to play a better role in various combat tasks.

The Taliang Mountains are where the great leader Chairman Mao with the Chinese worker-peasant Red Army passed through on the Long March. Here, it is over 2,000 meters above sea level. The weather is as inclement as the conditions are inhospitable.

To insure the fulfillment of various tasks entrusted by the Party, after the Eight-Two Artillery Company moved into the Taliang Mountains last year, the League branch under the leadership of the Party branch energetically did ideological education work with a target in mind in the light of the ideological state of League members and youths. When League Day activities were carried out, the League branch invited old Yi people who guided the Red Army in the Long March in former years to relate the heroic deeds of how the Red Army climbed snow-clad mountains and across grasslands, conquering difficulties and hazardous obstacles. Fighters were also led to carry out field camping activities along the Red Army expedition road. They were organized to recall traditions and talk about the line and thus deepen their understanding of such a great teaching from Chairman Mao as "Without a firm and correct political orientation, we cannot set in motion a work style of fighting amidst hardship. Without such a work style, we cannot carry out a firm and correct political direction."

While leading League members and youths to study the revolutionary predecessors' revolutionary practice, the League branch also made them seriously acquire the revolutionary spirit of the local Yi masses who fought amidst hardship in transforming the backward features of mountainous areas.

Education in hard struggle has considerably called into play the revolutionary vigor of the broad masses of League members and youths. When the company first moved into the garrison area, there was not enough living quarters for all. The fighters made native bricks for building houses with their own hands. Around their billets there was nothing but bareness. In barren hills, they applied their hoes and picks to levelling off pits and planting trees and making the surroundings green. When local vegetable supplies were not obtained with ease, they along with the comrades of the whole company, braving wind and snowstorms and the severity of cold, cultivated their own vegetables by reclaiming land in towering mountains and steep slopes and building canals through cracks in mountainsides.

At first, some youths from cities and schools were not well adapted to this situation of "having the blue sky for a roof and the clouds for resting the feet on." Later, after tempering through hardship, they underwent a tremendous change in their spiritual outlook.

* * *

"LEARN FROM LEI FENG"

## Learn from Lei Feng in the Course of Struggle between the Two Lines

by

the Party Committee of the PLA regiment where Lei Feng served before he died

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 10, 1973)

Ten years ago, the great leader Chairman Mao called on the people of the whole country to "learn from Comrade Lei Feng." Answering Chairman Mao's great call, we have extensively, penetratingly and perseveringly carried out activities of learning from Lei Feng, thereby giving an impetus to the revolutionized, militant building of the army unit.

The thread of struggle between the two classes and between the two lines ran through the whole course of learning from Lei Feng in the past years. The class enemies at home and abroad have always been lavish with their malicious abuse while swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have done their utmost to carry out sabotage and interference. Within our revolutionary ranks, some comrades cherished some mistaken ideas. Taking Chairman Mao's great call as our weapon, we led the commanders and fighters of the whole regiment in carrying out active struggle, so that the activities of learning from Lei Feng could develop in ever greater depth.

While carrying out activities of learning from Lei Feng, some comrades at first interpreted Lei Feng's spirit simply as that of finding happiness in helping other people. For this reason, they imitated what Lei Feng had done.

At that time, some people said: "If one cherishes selfish thoughts in doing a good deed, then the more good deeds he does the more selfish he will become." Influenced by this view, some comrades dared not do any good deeds.

The Party committee was of this opinion: Learning from Lei Feng goes through a course from the shallow to the deep. At the beginning of study, imitating Lei Feng's deeds is quite all right. The good deeds for the people done by the cadres and the fighters in full enthusiasm are a concrete action of their service for the people. They deserve energetic encouragement and extensive propaganda.

We criticized the wrong views, supported the fighters in their learning from Lei Feng and at the same time guided them to do so.

Later, some people said: "Lei Feng's spirit is out of date," "the model of the 60's cannot help solve problems of the 70's,"and so on. To clarify this kind of muddled thinking, we called enlarged meetings of the Party committee many times to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's brilliant inscription, "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Train and bring up

millions of successors who will carry on the proletarian revolutionary cause," and to hold discussions in this concern.

Through repeated discussions, all came to understand that: Lei Feng's spirit was nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought and represents the advanced thinking of China's proletariat. The model of Lei Feng grew up in the course of the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines. The road of his growth represents the orientation in which China's younger generation should advance. Lei Feng's spirit is never out of date, and Lei Feng's deeds will promote the healthy growth of the younger generation! After that, they further built up their determination to learn from Lei Feng.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, China has achieved great development in her socialist revolution and construction. In this new situation, what should we chiefly learn if we are to learn from Lei Feng? Bearing this question in mind, we reviewed Comrade Lei Feng's living deeds of firmly carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the violent struggles between the two classes and between the two lines since the founding of the state, Comrade Lei Feng constantly and firmly took the proletarian stand and stood on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. When the evil wind of cutting down the communes fanned by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i blew into Lei Feng's hometown, Lei Feng said firmly: "I will not withdraw from the commune, not even when stone floats in water!" When the rightists attacked the socialist system and declared that "the present is worse than the past," Lei Feng came forward bravely and, citing the blood-stained history of his family, bitterly denounced the shameless libel of the rightists. When the Right opportunists said disparagingly that "people's communes have been set up too early and were in a mess," Lei Feng confirmed that "the people's commune is my home" and he contributed all his savings to the people's commune.....

After studying Lei Feng's deeds, we came to realize that: In learning from Lei Feng, we must learn from his firm proletarian stand and his high consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. After that, on the basis of this understanding, we led the regiment to carry out activities of learning from Lei Feng.

In the past two years, our regiment carried out the task of building roads in a remote mountain area. Some comrades once showed the idea that "the line struggle had nothing to do with us." Taking into close consideration the ideological realities in the army unit, we on the one hand organized all to repeatedly study the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's teaching, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything," and helped them to understand fully the importance of perseverance in the line struggle; on the other hand, we led all to review Lei Feng's exemplary deeds of taking an active part in class struggle and line struggle and helped some of the comrades in overcoming the wrong idea that "the line struggle had nothing to do with us," thereby raising their consciousness in carrying out the line struggle.

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the commanders and fighters, cherishing their utmost proletarian indignation, penetratingly criticized the reactionary viewpoints, such as "idealist transcendentalism," "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and "theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes," thereby building up their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism.

The reason why Comrade Lei Feng could grow up quickly into a great communist fighter was that he took Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as his "food, weapon and steering wheel," studied diligently, took an active part in the three great revolutionary movements and consciously and strenuously transformed his world outlook. Therefore, in learning from Lei Feng, we must, read and study seriously in the course of the three great revolutionary movements like him. In the past ten years, while carrying out activities of learning from Lei Feng, we paid constant attention to organizing the cadres and the fighters to read the works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works seriously and led them to consult the revolutionary forerunners' teachings, to see what Comrade Lei Feng did and to think about how they should act when they would meet a problem. When some veteran fighters retired from the army or some new fighters joined the army, on the date commemorating the publication of Chairman Mao's inscription and on the anniversary of Lei Feng's sacrifice of himself, we invariably organized the rank and file to review Comrade Lei Feng's exemplary deeds of diligent study and aroused their consciousness in reading and study.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the cadres and the fighters, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously, have a good grasp of Marxism," have read such brilliant works as "The Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" As a result of reading and study, a deep-going change takes place in man's mental outlook, Lei Feng's spirit goes on developing, and a group of fighters of the Lei Feng type have emerged.

To make the activities of learning from Lei Feng develop in ever greater depth, we have adopted the following measures:

Study the "inscription" in close conjunction with the current situation, push the activities of learning from Lei Feng to develop in depth. We have come to understand that: Without Chairman Mao's "inscription" there cannot be the mass movement of learning from Lei Feng; to carry out successfully the activities of learning from Lei Feng, we must study the "inscription" conscientiously. For this reason, whenever class struggle and line struggle develop one step further, the Party committee always meets first to study and discuss problems and then goes deeply into the companies to help the cadres and the fighters to appreciate profoundly the great meaning of Chairman Mao's "inscription." Once they have clear understanding of the "inscription," their consciousness and enthusiasm in learning from Lei Feng will surge upward.

Repeatedly learn from Lei Feng's deeds, quicken revolutionization of thinking of the cadres and fighters. Two years ago, the army unit was engaged in carrying out the task of road building. Due to the poor material conditions,

the quick change in weather and the high degree of intensity of labor involved, some comrades showed fear of hardship and hard work.

To help the cadres and the fighters handle correctly the relations between suffering and happiness and between life and death, the Party committee carried out regiment-wide education in revolutionary heroism, citing Comrade Lei Feng's actions of living and dying for the people, thereby greatly arousing the selfless, proletarian fighting spirit within this regiment. In the dauntless revolutionary spirit of advancing more bravely in the face of even greater danger and difficulties, the cadres and fighters marched forward despite hardships and danger. Eventually, they overcame difficulties and accomplished their task ahead of schedule. They were commended many times by the higher levels.

Make use of the models in learning from Lei Feng to push forward the activities of learning from Lei Feng. Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is imperative to grasp the typical cases well." Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, we constantly take the grasping of the typical cases as an important link in pushing forward the activities of learning from Lei Feng. The Lei Feng squad and the transportation company have all along been the advanced groups in our regiment in learning from Lei Feng. To help them go on advancing, the Party committee not only sends some of its members to stay and work there but also makes the decision of calling upon "everyone in the regiment to show concern for, take care of, give help to and learn from the Lei Feng squad and the transportation company."

In the past few years, the Lei Feng squad and the transportation company always went in the fore in the activities of learning from Lei Feng. In and after 1967, while further propagandizing and learning from Lei Feng's deeds, we summed up and popularized 36 models which distinguished themselves in learning from Lei Feng. This helped promote the development of the regiment.

Members of the Party committee and the Party branch act as leaders in learning from Lei Feng. We realize that: In order to carry on vigorously the activities of learning from Lei Feng, members of the Party committee and the Party branch must set examples and act as leaders in learning from Lei Feng. For this reason, the Party committee asks leading cadres at all levels to take the lead in studying Chairman Mao's "inscription," learning from Lei Feng's deeds, criticizing revisionism and taking an active part in the revolutionary practice.

In the past two years, because the regiment was far away from its leadership, our Party committee had to take many of the problems into its own hands. In this situation, Comrade Chang Wen-hsiang, secretary of the Party committee, diligently and untiringly studied works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and tried to make clear the orientation of advance by consulting the great leaders' teachings. When a contradiction arose between construction work and study in the regiment, he conscientiously studied "On Contradiction," and led a working group five times to the companies to investigate the conditions, thereby enabling the regiment to handle correctly the contradiction between study and construction. When some difficulties were met in the course

of construction work, he conscientiously studied "On Practice" and went with Comrade Ch'ü Pen-cheng, deputy secretary of the Party committee, deeply into the worksite to make on-the-spot inspection and to join the fighters in summing up experience in construction work. When the counter-revolutionary conspiracy of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type was uncovered, he repeatedly studied the Resolution of the Kut'ien Meeting and firmly adhered to the orientation in which the regiment should advance. In meetings of various types, he took the lead in criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Under his leadership, members of the Party committee became leaders in learning from Lei Feng and in conscientious reading in this regiment.

We are determined in the future to go further to push forward the activities of learning from Lei Feng, so that Lei Feng's spirit which was nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought will shine forever!

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RUSTICATED YOUTH

## 100,000 Educated Young People Are Growing Up Strongly North and South of T'ienshan Mountain

- The Production-Construction Corps of the Sinkiang Military Region is enthusiastically helping and educating them politically, ideologically and in everyday life

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 10, 1973)

Battling in the vast reclamation areas of the Production-Construction Corps of the Sinkiang Military Region, 100,000 educated young people are growing up strongly. They are advancing in broad strides along the road of integration with the workers and peasants, and have become a vital force in the development and construction of the frontier. At present, more than 2,000 of these educated young people have joined the Chinese Communist Party, and more than 20,000 have joined the Communist Youth League. More than 11,000 have become cadres, teachers and technical as well as medical personnel, and some 55 have been promoted into leading positions at the regimental level upward.

In response to the great call of Chairman Mao from 1963 to 1966, more than 100,000 educated young people from such cities as Shanghai, Tientsin and Wuhan went to the vast reclamation areas of the Production-Construction Corps of the Sinkiang Military Region north and south of the T'ienshan Mountains. The Party Central and Chairman Mao are paying meticulous concern to the growth of these educated young people.

When Premier Chou En-lai made a tour of inspection of the Production-Construction Corps of the Sinkiang Military Region in July 1965, he personally paid a visit to the educated young people and encouraged them to study diligently some works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, to study agricultural, scientific and technical knowledge, and to devote their whole life to the cause of socialist construction in the frontier of the motherland and be successors to the socialist cause.

Party organizations at various levels of the Production-Construction Corps are enthusiastically showing concern and helping the educated young people politically, ideologically and in everyday life. They are organizing veteran Red Armymen, old 8th Routers and old reclamation fighters to tell the educated young people about their participation in the big production movement of Nanniwan in former years, about their coming to Sinkiang to take part in production and construction after the liberation, about the tradition of changing the desert into fine agricultural land, and on how to succeed to and make manifest the revolutionary spirit of Nanniwan and contribute their efforts to the construction of the frontier.

Party organizations at various levels have also regularly organized the educated young people to go deep into the rural areas of the Uighurs and the pastoral areas of the Kazakhs to acquaint themselves with and to study the practice of the three great revolutionary movements in the rural and pastoral

areas, and invited the poor and lower-middle peasants (herdsmen) of various nationalities to the farms to talk about the history of their emancipation.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, particularly after the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, Party organizations at various levels in the Production-Construction Corps of the Sinkiang Military Region have further strengthened education in ideology and political line over the educated young people, organized them to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's series of important directives on criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work as well as Chairman Mao's teaching "It is highly necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants," criticized the reactionary fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, raised higher their awareness of class struggle and line struggle and strengthened more firmly their determination to take the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

"Take over the red standard of Nanniwan" has already become a practical action on the part of the broad masses of educated young people. Nearly 60,000 educated young people are battling in the Tarim Basin, and actively contributing their effort to turning Tarim into a cotton producing base for the state. For the sake of harnassing the "runaway stallion" of Tarim River, some 600 young people from Shanghai together with the old fighters built from 1969 to 1972 a dam on the upper reaches of the rampaging Tarim River with a storage capacity of over 100,000,000 cubic meters of water, threw a lock across the river and constructed a canal 20-li long to guarantee water for the irrigation of 740,000 mow of farmland in the desert. Last year, under the condition of a drought, a good harvest was nevertheless reaped in grain production there, and total output showed an increase of 11 percent over 1971.

The broad masses of educated young people in the Production-Construction Corps of the Sinkiang Military Region are firmly taking the road of being politically red and vocationally expert, and results worthy of rejoicing have been scored in the sphere of scientific experiments.

On the southern side of T'ienshan Mountain, Chang Ying-chien, an educated youth from Canton who settled in the K'ungchüehho reclamation area since 1966, has carried out scientific experiments in the planting of rice together with reclamation fighters of the army. By overcoming one difficulty after another, they cultivated a new cold tolerant, salinity tolerant, and lodging tolerant high-yield rice of a new variety called "Kuoch'ing No. 20." This variety, after popularization in the heavy saline-alkali soil of the reclamation area, produced a per-mow yield of over 1,000 catties annually. At present, this new rice variety is not only flowering and blooming north and south of T'ienshan Mountains, but also being popularized in some of the provinces in the hinterland.

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CRITICISM OF REVISIONISM

## CCP Huiyang District Committee Strengthens Leadership Over Criticize-Revisionism and Rectify-Style Movement

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 10, 1973)

(NCNA Canton, May 9, 1973) Leading members of the CCP Committee of Huiyang District, Kwangtung Province, read and study seriously, penetratingly criticize the idealist transcendentalism trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, improve their style of leadership in a down-to-earth way, and go deep into the basic level to sum up and popularize the advanced experience, thereby strengthening their leadership over the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement and developing the excellent situation of revolution and production.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the leading members of Huiyang District Committee grasped the idealist transcendentalism trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and criticized it repeatedly, thereby raising their consciousness of upholding the materialist theory of reflection. They also went in groups to stay and work at the basic level and investigate the conditions there. The secretary and the deputy secretaries and the standing committee members of the Party district committee devoted most of their time to going to the countryside and the factories.

Since last year, the secretary of the Party district committee has stayed for more than six months in the countryside. He went deeply into many communes and brigades in Polo hsien. He discovered that the Party's policy toward cadres had not been grasped tightly for some time in this hsien and the enthusiasm of some cadres had not been exploited to the full. Accordingly, he got together with the leading members of the Party committee of this hsien to read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works conscientiously, to study the CCP Central Committee's documents relating to the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, and to criticize the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in undermining the Party's policies, thereby making all raise their consciousness and consciously take the implementation of the Party's policy toward cadres as an important matter in the carrying out of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This hsien transferred more than 100 cadres to form a special organ which, led by the principal leading members of the hsien committee, went from one unit to another to inspect the conditions of implementation of the Party's policy toward cadres. This brought the broad masses of cadres together and exploited their enthusiasm better. At present, the cadres of this hsien are firm in determination and vie with each other in going to the most ill-conditioned places to grasp revolution and promote production. A new outlook of enthusiasm in conducting the line education and doing spring plowing and production emerges in the hsien.

In the course of helping Polo hsien in making a success of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement and carrying out the Party's policy toward cadres, the Party district committee came to understand more clearly the important

meaning of the leading cadres' going deeply into the basic level to strengthen leadership to the successful conducting of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement. For this reason, since the beginning of this year, it has for many times called the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the hsien level together to study repeatedly the series of the Party Central Committee's important instructions on the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement and the New Year's Day joint editorial carried by the Jen-min Jih-pao, the Chieh-fang-chün Pao and the Hung-ch'i, to analyze the current situation, to sum up experience and to adopt concrete measures to help various hsien in practically making a success of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement.

For the purpose of concretely strengthening leadership over the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, the Party committee of Huiyang district orders each of its standing committee members to maintain ties with each of the hsien in this district. The standing committee members take part in the leadership over the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement in these hsien and, in the course of practice, try to improve themselves as well as their work.

Early this year, the district committee made dispositions regarding the deep-going unfolding of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement in the countryside in this district. Immediately after that, its standing committee members who were ordered to maintain ties with various hsien concentrated efforts to investigate and study the problem of how to make revolutionary mass criticism more penetratingly against the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. They visited many places and saw that the broad masses of basic-level cadres and commune members, after receiving the line education some time ago, understood more clearly the protracted and complex nature of the criticism against revisionism and had a strong desire for making a success of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement. Countless facts made them understand that only by fully relying on the masses would they be definitely able to carry out more penetratingly the revolutionary mass criticism against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The district committee promptly called a meeting and put on the table the data which it had gathered from investigation. The leading comrades of the hsien committees attending the meeting were greatly enlightened. After this meeting, many of the responsible comrades of the hsien committees changed their generalized style of leadership, went deeply into the basic level to make investigation and study, applied the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in analyzing the current situation, relied on the masses to sum up and popularize a great deal of good experience in penetratingly carrying out criticism against revisionism, thereby giving an impetus to the deep-going development of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement.

With the help by the leading comrades of the district committee, Hoyuan hsien committee summed up the experience of letting the hsien level and the basic level make criticism together and letting the cadres and the masses make criticism together. The hsien committee offices and the various fronts and the various departments in this hsien transferred over 50 percent of their cadres to set up experimental posts of deep-going criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work in more than 20 brigades and promptly applied

the experience acquired in these posts to guiding the work in the surface. Fighting together, the cadres and the masses raised their consciousness of the line, pushed forward the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture and set the campaign of struggle-criticism-transformation in the offices in motion. As a result, revolution and production were carried out vigorously throughout the hsien.

The leading members of Huiyang District Committee went deeply into realities and took the lead in carrying out criticism against revisionism and rectifying style of work, thereby leading the cadres of various levels into action. At present, more than 3,000 cadres of the leading offices at the district and hsien levels stay and work at the basic level and help the communes and brigades in summing up and popularizing the experience of tightly grasping the main orientation of struggle and carrying out the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement penetratingly on conjunction with realities.

Class struggle in Pao-an hsien long remained acute and complex. During the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, backbone elements' study classes attended by more than 9,000 people were held at various levels in this hsien. These classes repeatedly studied the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism, conscientiously distinguished between the two qualitatively different contradictions, constantly aimed the spearhead at swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and carried out revolutionary mass criticism. Having raised their concept of class struggle and the line struggle, the cadres and the masses were more conscious in using Marxism to defeat revisionism and using socialism to defeat capitalism, thereby consolidating and developing the socialist positions and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Lungmen hsien overcame serious natural disasters last year. Its total paddy output remained at the record level and its industry and multiple undertakings also had developed. The cadres and the masses were widely organized to talk freely about the excellent situation in the international sphere, at home and in this hsien and to cite iron-clad facts to disprove the disparagement of China's excellent current situation by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. This aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and commune members in building socialism and gave an impetus to the further development of the excellent situation.

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PLA AND FARMING

## PLA's Border and Coastal Defense Units Produce Remarkable Results in Farming and Side-Occupations

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 10, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, May 9, 1973) Guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," the commanders and fighters of many PLA units stationed on the fronts of border defense and coastal defense of the motherland actively carry out farming and side-occupations while triumphantly accomplishing the honorable tasks of defending the motherland. They have helped improve life in the army units and promote revolutionized building of the army units and have made new contributions toward building the border areas and consolidating national defense.

A PLA's sentry post stands on a high hill on a small island on the forefront of the Yellow Sea. Rocks are strewn about and there is not a single plot of levelled land on this hill. In the past, the vegetable which the commanders and fighters of this sentry post ate were brought from the mainland. When the sea was too rough or the weather too bad for sailing, the fighters often had to pass a few days without having fresh vegetable to eat. This impeded improvement of everyday life.

In 1966, after Chairman Mao "May 7 Directive" was issued, the leading comrades of the army unit who formerly took part in the production campaign during the period of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression came to this sentry post and got together with the fighters to study Chairman Mao's teachings and told them about the touching deeds of how the armymen and civilians in north Shensi formerly carried out the production campaign in active response to Chairman Mao's great call "Work with our own hands to gain ample food and clothing." Excited, the fighters expressed their will to promote our army's honorable tradition of hard struggle, remove the rocks and win vegetable from the barren hill. They worked with hammers and drills to cut rocks and fill up hollows in order to reclaim farmland. They crossed mountains to look carefully through the gaps between rocks for earth. Some of them always tried to bring back some good earth when they came back after an outdoor assignment.

After working arduously for one winter and the ensuing spring, the fighters opened up good fields on this island, sowed vegetable seeds in the fields and produced large quantities of fresh vegetable for their own consumption, thereby changing the former situation of having to depend on the mainland for supply of vegetable.

Through productive labor,the fighters cherished a still warmer love for their fighting posts. They said proudly: "I go everywhere for the revolutionary cause. My home is far away in the white clouds. With a red heart and two skillful hands, I draw a new picture. 'May 7' flowers are in full blossom on the island."

A certain mounted troop stationed on the southwestern highland of the motherland needs large quantities of silage for its horses. This silage was formerly supplied by the local herdsmen. Due to the rugged hill paths, transportation was made very difficult. Particularly when the old crop of fodder grass was used up before the harvest of the new crop, the men often had difficulties in getting silage.

Inspired by Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the commanders and fighters of this troop were determined to develop our Army's honorable traditions and worked with their hands to grow fodder grass. Under the leadership of members of the Party committee of this troop, the broad masses of commanders and fighters ate and slept in the open and fought arduously for more than a month, growing fodder grass in more than 1,700 mow of land in the wilderness. Weather was variable on this highland, where wild winds, hailstorm and frost were frequent. To prevent the seedlings from frostbite, they piled up firewood on the plots where the fodder grass was grown, and were always ready to set fire on the firewood to preventing frostbite. To prevent damage of fodder grass by animals, they put up a fence around the grass plots and took good care of the grass. Eventually, they reaped a good harvest of fodder grass.

Last year, they harvested 640,000 catties of fodder grass, totally meeting their demand for fodder grass. This relieved the burden on the people, promoted materialism of war preparations and strengthened all-round construction of this troop.

In carrying out the "May 7 Directive," a certain company of a border defense unit stationed in a certain locality in North China adopted means appropriate to local conditions and made use of the grassland to actively develop livestock breeding. It transferred some of its fighters to form herding squads which went on rotation to herd the animals on the grassland. With tents for their home and sheep for their companion, the fighters went through day and night from one part of the sparsely inhabited grassland to another. Water was very scarce on the grassland. In winter and spring, the fighters melted some of the ice and snow. In summer, they depended on rain for water. By late autumn when the weather was dry, they went to a small water pool lying several li away to fetch water. In the face of these difficulties, the fighters said in full heroism: "We take the snow as our quilt and the ice as our bed. To us, the sandstorm is like a shower-bath which we take with laughter. Revolutionary fighters fear no hardships. Difficulties can only temper us like steel." In the past few years, the herding squads furnished the army unit with large numbers of meat goats, relieving the burden on the people, improving the life in the army unit. At the same time, this also trained a group of staunch revolutionary fighters who feared neither hardship nor death.

A certain locality in Ali district in Tibet is a frigid pastoral area lying more than 5,000 meters above the sea level. Here, the mountain tops are clad with white snow the year round, wild winds never stop blowing, the frost-free period is short, only short fodder grass grows and never have vegetable and other crops been planted. The commanders and fighters of a certain PLA unit stationed in this place were determined to take the road which had never

been trodden before. They trial-planted vegetable and other crops and developed pig raising in this frigid mountain area. Braving the chill of dozens of degrees below zero, they opened up fields, built dams and sank wells on the rock-strewn wasteland and defeated different kinds of natural disaster. They succeeded in trial-planting ch'ing-k'o barley and vegetables. Last year, they harvested large quantities of grain and more than 70,000 catties of such vegetables as cabbage and radish and raised more than 20 pigs.

In this way, they had enough meat and vegetable not only for their own consumption but also for aiding some fraternal units. Through the struggle for production, the cadres and the fighters were even firmer than ever ideologically in defending and building the border areas. They actively sent some propaganda teams to propagandize to the Tibetan masses Chairman Mao's great call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," and to teach them productive skills, giving a great impetus to the development of farming and animal husbandry in the border areas.

* * *

HONG KONG AND MACAU

## Visiting Group of Hongkong Sports Circles Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1973)

the all-china sports federation gave a banquet here this evening to welcome a visiting group from hongkong sports circles.

present at the banquet were henry ying tung fok, leader, cheung kam tim and chiu but york, deputy leaders, of the group and lee chung, adviser to the group, and other members of the group.

also present were li meng-hua, a leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission; tung shou-yi, vice-president, and sung chung, secretary-general, of the all-china sports federation; and chao kuan-chi, chao hsi-wu, lu ting, kuo lei, hsu ying-chao, li feng-lou, chou kang-jen, wang pen-tso, hsia hsiang, li ho-ting and ma chi-wei.

sung chung and henry ying tung fok toasted at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

the 39-member group flew here yesterday evening.

## Minister Wang Meng Meets Leaders of Visiting Group of Hongkong Sports Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1973)

wang meng, minister of the state physical culture and sports commission, met and had a cordial conversation here today with henry ying tung fok, leader, cheung kam tim and chiu but york, deputy leaders, of the visiting group from hongkong sports circles, and lee chung, adviser to the group. wang meng expressed welcome to them on their visit to peking.

present at the meeting were members of the visiting group lui chung yuem, ho nee qui, mokhing, fung kin nei, ho fung ching, chiu chan yiu kam, low sui lim and ho hung leok.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including yu pu-hsueh, li meng-hua, tung shou-yi, wang tuo and sung chung.

POPULAR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

## Shanghai Organization for Promotion of Mass Scientific and Technical Activities

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 14, 1973)

the shanghai science and technology centre has arranged hundreds of meetings to exchange advanced techniques and experience since 1970 when it was set up. it has popularized many new techniques, technological processes, materials and equipment, including an all automatic lathe with fluidic control and a gas cementing furnace with silicon controlled rectifier.

the centre has 14 teams with over 1,300 experienced workers and technicians and researchers from factories and scientific institutions in this important industrial city of china. team members often go to factories to study the experience and advanced techniques the workers have created, and then organize meetings to popularize them.

the shanghai machine tool plant adopted a new method for making a liquid-pressure gear box after such a meeting and production efficiency rose 13 times. the shanghai punching and shearing machine tool plant learned a new method for processing planers that raised efficiency from 20 metres per minute to 60.

the centre also helps factories solve difficult technical problems. the shanghai kuanghua instrument and metre factory had to produce 350-milimetre-long organic glass rods into tubes with a five-milimetre internal diameter. using one type of drill, it did only three a day, and quality was not satisfactory. on learning this, the centre asked a team to discuss the matter with the plant. the team proposed another type of drill that enabled the workers to produce one hundred good quality tubes daily. another team helped helium-neon tube producers extend the life span of the tubes by more than 2,000 hours.

the centre also shows scientific and technical films, publishes technical papers and magazines and holds science and technology exhibitions. ten such exhibitions were held in the past two years and drew more than one million visitors.

veteran workers, engineers and professors are often invited to give lectures. one of them is chu heng, a worker-engineer of the shanghai electric machinery factory, who has made more than 300 technical innovations in the past two decades. ten of the forty kinds of advanced cutting tools he improved are now being used in other parts of china.

the centre runs short technical courses of different specialities. a class in numerical-program-controlled cutting machine last year was attended by over 200 people from various factories and research units. the number of the users and manufacturers of the machine doubled within a year and many of those who took the course have become technical innovators.

young workers in the technical exchange teams have made rapid progress with help from veteran workers. young electrician liang chun-hua was assigned by his plant to head trial-production of a constant temperature controller for a diffusion furnace. the temperature variation must be kept within two degrees centigrade of 1,250 degrees. with fellow workers, liang took problems they could not solve to the centre to ask the veteran workers for help. and the controller was made in just one month.

## RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

### Northwest China Minority Hsien Builds Small Hydro-Electric Power Stations

**(NCNA-English Sining, May 14, 1973)**

the tibetans of mountainous tungjen county in northwest china's chinghai province have built 11 small hydro-electric power stations in the past few years by making use of local water resources. all of them were built by people's communes and their production brigades. irrigation and drainage, threshing, food processing and fodder crushing, are now done with electricity in mountain villages and pastures. peasant households have electric lights.

formerly threshing was done by the tread of yaks and progress was so slow that some of the harvested crops were buried in winter snow before threshing could be completed.

people were overjoyed when they began to use threshers. the county's 194 threshers have saved peasants much time for other field work. the 11 electric pumping stations in the county have brought irrigation to 290 hectares of farmland on mountain slopes.

three brigades of one commune decided to build a hydro-electric power station in the summer of 1969. the mountainous terrain made the work difficult leading cadres

joined the comm ne members and this encouraged them. they improved building tools and completed the station in a short period of time. this has brought some of their land under irrigation and provide lighting for peasants' homes.

forty tibetan electricians have been trained for the maintenance of the stations.

## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

### Labor Safety Equipment for Coal Miners

**(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 14, 1973)**

a northeast china plant producing labour safety equipment for coal mines has made more than thirty kinds of devices against gas explosion, oxygen-deficiency, silica dust and cave-ins. located in fushun, leading coal mining centre in northeast china, the plant turns out fourteen thousand pieces of equipment annually for the city and other parts of the country.

fushun is one of the coal mining centres in china with the highest gas content. the safety devices made by the plant have prevented gas explosions.

there was almost no safety equipment for miners in old china. many were killed in frequent explosions and cave-ins. between 1916 and 1944, an average of twentythree miners were killed daily in fushun.

soon after liberation, the coalfield began to control gas and the government sent technicians to help. most of the gas was removed from the pits before extraction started, and was used to make chemical products and for household use. the coal mine labour safety equipment plant was set up in 1953 and it turned out an efficient optical gas indicator for the coalfield.

the plant's technicians and workers went to the coal pits to make investigation and solicit miners' opinions. they were told that the gas indicator was heavy and not convenient. the party committee in the plant immediately formed a three-in-one group composed of leading cadres, technicians and workers to make a new type. after nearly one hundred experiments, they devised a small light indicator which is easily operated. the instrument automatically gives warnings of excessive gas in the pits.

they also studied change of natural conditions in the pits that cause oxygen-deficiency. and after a year of exporiments, they produced a handy instrument which can supply enough emergency oxygen for the miners for three hours. this gives the miners enough time to quit the danger areas or wait for rescue.

the coalfield's rescue team has steadily improved its equipment. formerly, the oxygen masks were clumsy and unefficient. while wearing them, the workers had to depend on gestures to communicate with others. the plant produced a new type of small-sized oxygen mask for the team that enables the men to talk to each other.

STATE FARM

**East China State Farm Starts from Scratch**

**(NCNA-English Foochow, May 15, 1973)**

builders of a state farm in the east china province of fukien have turned 2,000 hectares of desolate hills into flourishing rice paddies, tangerine orchards and rubber and sugarcane plantations.

staffed by 3,300 workers, tananpan farm last year produced 2,700 tons of rice, 1,700 tons of tangerines and pineapples and 30 tons of sugar cane. the first tapping of the new rubber plantation was made. in addition, it raises over 4,000 pigs.

all parts of china have state farms staffed by wage-earning workers. the farms are developing agriculture on former wasteland in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. they help neighbouring people's communes with farm mechanization, scientific experiments and other work.

the builders came to tananpan in 1955. among them were peasants and educated young people.

tremendous efforts have been made to improve the acid paddy fields of sticky, boggy soil in the hills. the workers of one division of the farm dug a 12-kilometre-long canal to drain the chilly spring water and added large amount of fertile sandy soil to the mud. yield reached 8 tons per hectare in 1972. all 430 hectares of paddy fields have been improved in this way. the output per hectare raised from 2 tons to 6.4 tons.

other farm improvement projects completed include three pumping stations which lift water by stages to hill slopes, a 700-metre-long tunnel and a 100-metre-long aqueduct that connect a 7 kilometre irrigation canal on the hillsides, bringing water to some 130 hectares of land.

acclimatizing rubber trees posed another difficulty. the workers selected and bred cold-resistant strains and grafted young stock with shoots from trees of hardy species. a windbreak treebelt was planted to ward off the wind. shelters and smudge pots were used to protect the young rubber trees in cold weather. this success provided experience for growing rubber in the province.

most of the tangerine saplings died during the first three years. the farm workers analyzed the soil, moisture and fertility of different parts of the land and worked out measures to plant tangerine shoots in large, heavily fertilized pits. they also found ways to combat capricorn-beetle pest and rot disease. tangerine output reached 1,000 tons last year.

the farm also grows sisal hemp, oil palm and other tropical crops.

## DROUGHT

### Pace-Setting North China Hsien Battles Drought

**(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 15, 1973)**

as unusually dry weather since last year dragged on to this spring, north china's hsiyang county is meeting the challenge of nature with dogged determination.

rainfall in 1972 in this county where the national pace-setting tachai production brigade is located only amounted to one sixth that of a normal year. after a prolonged battle against the drought, the county had a good harvest which, apart from meeting its own needs, left a considerable surplus for sale to the state. rain fell in most parts of shansi province in mid-april this year, but hilly hsiyang county remains dry.

the county's 72,000 able-bodied men and women in its 20 rural people's communes are irrigating the fields, sowing or building irrigation projects.

four-fifths of the cadres at the county and commune levels are working in the fields or at building sites. they have set into motion 1,000 pumps, 100 trucks and

a far greater number of horse carts to get water to the fields. in some places, groups of commune members are moving water by shoulder pole. some strong elderly people and youngsters have also pitched in, carrying water in buckets and water basins. another 800 arid hectares have been brought under irrigation this spring owing to the newly built projects.

instead of the bleakness usually accompanying such a severe drought, the county is filled with a vigorous atmosphere. most of the over-wintering wheat is doing well. sowing of autumn-harvested crops is going on apace and is expected to be soon completed according to the plan. young seedlings are growing well.

"in the face of a serious drought, we will fight a mighty battle exclamation" this is the pledge made by the people of the whole county. at a meeting attended by cadres of the county early this year, chen yung-kuei, secretary of the county party committee, said, "if there will be dry spell, we will fight a battle against it. while combating the drought and sowing, efforts should be made to change the county's farming conditions." the county party committee adopted corresponding decisions. his words have now been translated into action by the people.

as new dams and irrigation projects are built, many parts of the county rock with the explosion of dynamite and the sound of pounding earth.

at the construction site of a reservoir, two thousand commune members are racing against time to complete a dam before the summer high water season. this means it will be built four months ahead of schedule.

chiehtu commune is situated in an arid limestone part of the county with scanty water resources. a river sinks underground after reaching a point 15 kilometres from the commune. work was started last autumn to dig into the dried-up river bed, build a dam to block the river's underground flow and bring it up to the surface. in april this year, the commune laid a 6 kilometres long pipe in just five days and dug ditches to bring the water for irrigation.

widespread crop failure was reported in hsiyang county in a five-month drought in 1920. in the limestone area covered by the chiehtu commune alone, 450 people died and many others fled the land or sold their children. the population of the area that year was reduced from 5,000 to 3,500. more than 260 whole families perished.

last year's drought was more severe than that of 1920. 1,500 irrigation projects were completed from last summer through winter and the good harvest reaped has ensured the people a secure life. "our people's communes are

EARLY RICE CROP

## Transplanting of Early Rice Completed in Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1973)

five southern china provinces and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region have finished transplanting early rice with flying colours.

fukien, hunan and kiangsi defeated various natural adversities and overfulfilled their tasks around the beginning of may. large numbers of leading cadres went to the grassroots units during the spring farming season where they worked with the commune members and help commune cadres with their work.

transplanting was completed quicker and better than last year in sub-tropical kwangtung and yunnan provinces. commune members are working hard to cultivate and top-dress the fields to win another good harvest.

spring came earlier than usual this year in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region. taking advantage of this, rural cadres and commune members did an excellent job of nursing the seedlings and transplanting the shoots. some 30,000 party and government cadres from nanning, capital of the autonomous region, and chinchou, yulin and five other administrative areas joined the peasants in farm work and helped solve problems on the spot.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

### Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Australian Trade Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1973)

chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, met and had a friendly conversation with dr. j.f. cairns, minister for overseas trade and minister for secondary industry of australia, here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were d.h. mckay, secretary of the department of overseas trade, and stephen fitzgerald, australian ambassador to china.

also present were leading members of departments under the chinese foreign ministry and ministry of foreign trade, including wu fan-wu, cheng to-pin and tsai tsai-tu.

## CHINA AND BRITAIN

### Delegation of Bank of China and People's Insurance Company of China Visits Britain

(NCNA-English London, May 14, 1973)

a delegation of the bank of china and the people's insurance company of china arrived here this evening.

head of the delegation is keng tao-ming, deputy general manager of the bank of china and general manager of the people's insurance company of china, deputy head is feng tien-shun, acting manager of the london branch of the bank of china.

the delegation was met at the airport by sung chih-kuang, the chinese ambassador to britain, and leading members of the bank of china london oranch.

en route to britain the delegation of the people's insurance company of china visited algeria.

## CHINA AND BURMA

### Chinese Ambassador Leaves Rangoon for Home

(NCNA-English Rangoon, May 14, 1973)

chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan left his post for home today.

he was seen off at the airport by u chit maung, burmese deputy minister of planning and finance , u soe hlaing, chief of the protocol division of the foreign ministry, and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in rangoon. present also were chinese charge d'affaires ad interim chin chang-ju, chinese technical personnel working here as well as chinese residents in burma.

on the evening of may 12, chen chao-yuan gave a farewell banquet which was attended by deputy foreign minister u hla phone, deputy minister of trade u san win, deputy minister of planning and finance u chit maung, deputy minister of construction u htin kyaw, deputy minister of agriculture and forest u ye gaung, deputy minister for cooperatives u tun tin, and other high ranking burmese officers and officials.

yesterday evening, chen chao-yuan gave a reception for chinese residents in burma. more than 400 overseas chinese were present.

## CHINA AND DENMARK

### Danish Foreign Minister and Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1973)

k.b. andersen, foreign minister of the kingdom of denmark, his wife grethe andersen and his party arrived in peking by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china.

the airport flew the national flags of denmark and china. the distinguished danish guests were welcomed at the airport by chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, and leading members of departments concerned chou jung-kuo, wang pen-tso, chang ying, chu chuan-hsien and sun so-chang.

danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan, who made a special trip to shanghai to meet the danish foreign minister, arrived aboard the same plane.

present at the airport were mrs. paludan and danish embassy officials.

on hand were diplomatic envoys of some european countries to china.

when the danish guests stopped over in shanghai, they were greeted at the airport by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND FRANCE

**Premier Chou En-lai Meets AFP President-Director General**

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1973)**

premier chou en-lai met with jean marin, president-director general of the agence france presse, here this afternoon. they had an unconstrained conversation in a friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were french ambassador to china etienne manac'h, jacques-andre costilhes, third secretary of the french embassy in peking, and romensky, a.p.f. correspondent in peking.

also present were teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, peng hua, director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, and peng ti, chen lung, chi tsung-hua and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND JAPAN

## Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial talk with tokuro kato, noted japanese pottery artist, and shigetaka kato and mio kaminari here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other organizations and pottery research workers lin lin, an chih-min, feng hsien-ming, chin feng, li fu-teh, wei chien-yeh and wang ting-fang.

## Hsiao Hsien-fa Meets Japanese Religious Believers

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1973)

hsiao hsien-fa, a leading member of the bureau of religious affairs under the state council, this afternoon met with a delegation of the forum of japanese religious believers friendly to china with keibun nishikawa as its leader, ryukou oukouchi its deputy leader and ekyo sugawara its secretary-general. chao pu-chu, a leading member of the buddhist association of china, was present at the meeting. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

in the evening chao pu-chu gave a banquet in honour of the japanese friends. attending the banquet were hsiao hsien-fa; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; li fu-teh, council member of the china-japan friendship association; meng chien, a leading member of the red cross society of china, and representatives of chinese buddhist circles. chao pu-chu and keibun nishikawa proposed toasts.

the delegation arrived in peking on may 12 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of chao pu-chu.

**Japanese Prime Minister Meets Liao Cheng-chih**

**(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 14, 1973)**

japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka met at his official residence today liao cheng-chih, leader of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were susumu nikaido, chief cabinet secretary, and kenzo yoshida, director of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and lin li-yun, member of the delegation, were also present.

they had a photo taken together as soon as they met. the prime minister presented liao cheng-chih with three coloured photos of the giant pandas, a gift of the chinese people for the japanese people.

**Liao Cheng-chih and Chen Chu Give Grand Cocktail Party in Tokyo**

**(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 15, 1973)**

upon the conclusion of the friendly visit to japan of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, liao cheng-chih, leader of the delegation, and chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, gave a grand cocktail party at hotel new otani here yesterday evening in honour of japanese personages of various circles as well as korean and patriotic chinese residents in japan.

over 2,500 people attended the party, including kinkazu saionji, hisao kuroda, kenzo nakajima, aiichiro fujiyama, tomomi narita, yoshikatsu takeiri, akira iwai, kozo sasaki, tadashi yaoita, kaheita okazaki, jisaku eguchi, tokuma utsunomiya, michio royama, seimin miyazaki, teiji hagiwara and fusae ichikawa and others who invited the chinese delegation to make the visit.

present on the occasion were deputy prime minister takeo miki, foreign minister masayoshi ohira, finance minister kiichi aichi, agriculture-forestry minister yoshio sakurauchi, transport minister torasaburo shintani, posts and telecommunications minister chuji kuno, director general of the economic planning agency zentaro kosaka, chief cabinet secretary susumu nikaido, speaker of the house of representatives umekichi nakamura, president of the house of councillors kenzo kono,

as well as vice-president etsusaburo shiina, secretary-general tomisaburo hashimoto and vice secretary-general motosaburo tokai of the liberal democratic party.

liao cheng-chih spoke first at the party. he said that the delegation had toured 36 prefectures from hokkaido in the north to okinawa in the south. "through this visit," he said, "we have seen with our own eyes how the flowers of friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples had blossom more magnificently after the normalization of relations between our two countries. we have noted the age-old ties between our two peoples in history, culture and other aspects, and an unprecedented upsurge of sentiments for china-japan friendship. all this has deepened our conviction that china-japan friendship is the trend of the times enjoying the support of the people, a trend that no force on earth can hold back. our two peoples will be friends from generation to generation, and this can certainly be done."

liao cheng-chih said, "during our visit to your country, we have enjoyed the welcome and hospitality of prime minister kakuei tanaka, deputy prime minister takeo miki, foreign minister masayoshi ohira, international trade and industry minister yasuhiro nakasone and other cabinet ministers as well as speaker umekichi nakamura and president kenzo kono of the diet. cordial meetings have taken place between our two sides, further deepening our mutual understanding. we are convinced that such friendly contacts surely are conducive to the consolidation and development of the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between our two countries."

he said, "we are going to part soon. we would like to take this opportunity to express our profound thanks to the japanese workers, peasants, youth and women, representatives of political parties friendly toward china, and personages of the cultural, scientific, educational, press, sports, religious, economic and trade circles, all of whom have accorded heartfelt welcome and warm hospitality to our delegation. we shall convey without fail your friendly sentiments to the chinese people. we shall always remember all the numerous friends, old and new, who have worked for japan-china friendship."

liao cheng-chih said, "we hope that contacts between the chinese and japanese peoples will further develop, and the friendly exchanges will become more extensive in scope, richer in content and more colourful in form." he said, "we hope that the joint statement of the chinese and japanese governments will be fully realized and that the good neighbourly and friendly relations between our two countries will be consolidated and will develop."

liao cheng-chih also deeply thanked the korean residents in japan for their warm welcome and assistance, and thanked

the chinese residents in japan for their hospitality and assistance.

kinkazu saionji, managing chairman of the executive committee to welcome the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, spoke at the party. he praised the delegation for its outstanding contributions to the promotion of japan-china friendship. he said, "so long as we make unremitting efforts in the spirit of the joint statement of the japanese and chinese governments, new victories for japan-china friendship will be achieved both in inter-governmental relations and in relations between the two peoples."

he said, "the delegation of the china-japan friendship association has made tremendous contributions in paving the broad road of lasting friendship between the future generations of the japanese and chinese peoples. this great success, in my view, is the result of the concerted efforts of both the japanese and chinese sides."

he said, "we shall make further efforts to strengthen our cooperation and develop the friendly relations between japan and china."

ambassador chen chu toasted the japanese friends present, expressing to them his profound gratitude.

chinese and japanese friends at the party enthusiastically exchanged views on the major significance of the restoration of sino-japanese diplomatic relations and on the prospects of china-japan friendship. they maintained that, in order to establish lasting good-neighbourly and friendly relations, the two peoples must redouble their efforts in all aspects to push ahead the japan-china friendship movement and make it develop more extensively and in depth.

many japanese friends had travelled from distant hokkaido, kyushu and other parts of the country to attend the party in tokyo. many among them were new friends whose acquaintance the delegation had made during its visits. they chatted very cordially with the chinese visitors like old friends. this demonstrated the growing scope of the japan-china friendship movement.

present also at the party were leading members of the general association of korean residents in japan, and the tokyo association and local organizations of chinese residents in japan as well as over 200 compatriots from taiwan residing in japan.

a warm atmosphere of friendship prevailed throughout the party.

## CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

### Peking Football Team Leaves for DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1973)

the peking football team left here by air this morning on a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam. the leader of the team is jen chao and deputy leader is chou kuang-ta.

present at the airport to see the team off were yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned wei ming, chu tse and chao hsi-wu. also present was tan phong, first secretary of the vietnamese embassy in china.

## CHINA AND NORWAY

### Norwegian Foreign Minister Leaves Hangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 14, 1973)

dagfinn vaarvik, foreign minister of the kingdom of norway, madame vaarvik and his party wound up their visit to hangchow and left here for shanghai by special plane this morning.

kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, per ravne, norwegian ambassador to china, and his wife accompanied the norwegian foreign minister to shanghai.

the distinguished norwegian guests arrived here from peking by special plane yesterday. lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, feted the guests in the evening. at the banquet, lai ko-ko and dagfinn vaarvik spoke warmly of the daily growing friendly exchanges between the two countries. they wished that the friendship between the people of china and norway and the friendly relations between the two countries would be further strengthened and developed.

while in hangchow, the guests visited a silk mill, the west lake and places of historical interest. they were warmly welcomed by local people.

upon their arrival and departure, the distinguished norwegian guests were greeted at the airport by lai ko-ko and his wife kao feng, and chou feng, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, as well as leading members of departments concerned.

### Norwegian Foreign Minister Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 15, 1973)

dagfinn vaarvik, foreign minister of the kingdom of norway, madame vaarvik and his party wound up their friendly visit to shanghai and left here for kwangchow by special plane this morning.

kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, per ravne, norwegian ambassador to china, and his wife are accompanying the norwegian foreign minister on the tour.

the guests arrived in shanghai from hangchow by special plane yesterday.

wang yi-ping, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of foreign minister vaarvik and the other distinguished norwegian guests in the evening. hosts and guests chatted cordially at the banquet in a friendly atmosphere. they toasted the daily growth of the friendly relations between china and norway and the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

while in shanghai, the distinguished guests visited a rural people's commune and a district children's palace and went sightseeing.

upon their arrival and departure, the guests were greeted at the airport by wang yi-ping and standing committee members of the the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee huang chin-hai and wang hsiang-chun.

## CHINA AND PANAMA

### Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Holds Talks with Panamanian Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1973)

pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and fernando manfredo, minister of trade and industry of panama, held talks this morning.

the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks were miguel e. chavez, panamanian consul-general in hongkong, and cheng to-pin, a departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

**Panamanian Minister of Trade and Industry Feted in Peking**

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1973)**

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo gave a banquet here this evening in honour of lic. fernando manfredo, minister of trade and industry of the republic of panama, his wife and his party.

attending the banquet were vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, and leading members of departments concerned cheng to-pin, chen teh-ho, sun so-chang, yang yang and li en-chiu.

at the banquet permeated with a friendly atmosphere, pai hsiang-kuo paid warm tribute to the panamanian people for their valiant struggle to oppose u.s. imperialist aggression and to recover sovereignty over the canal zone. he said that the chinese government and people deeply sympathized with and firmly supported the panamanian people in their just struggle to recover sovereignty over the canal zone. for a long time in the past, he pointed out, the chinese people, like the panamanian people, had been victims of imperialist aggression, expansion and unequal treaties; today both china and panama were developing countries belonging to the third world. he expressed the belief that the visit of minister manfredo would make beneficial contributions to the friendship and mutual understanding between the people of china and panama and trade relations between the two countries.

minister manfredo reviewed the profound friendship between the panamanian and chinese people, which had been forged in the struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism and in defence of national independence. the chinese government and people, the minister noted, had carried out large-scale activities to support panama's struggle for complete independence. chairman mao issued a statement to this effect in january 1964 and mass demonstrations were staged here in this majestic and beautiful city, he added.

the minister said: we have come to china because the panamanian revolutionary government is determined to forge closer links with a country which has common interest with us and does not attach any conditions or have an axe to grind in its relations with us, but is sincerely friendly towards us. we will be greatly honoured if our current visit, as we have hoped, will help to consolidate the existing friendship between the fraternal peoples of china and panama, for this is the main purpose of our visit.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

**Journalists from Democratic Yemen Leave Taiyuan for Yenan**

**(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 14, 1973)**

the journalists' delegation from the people's democratic republic of yemen led by khaled omer bagunaid, director of the aden news agency, left taiyuan for yenan by air this morning. it made a stop-over here after visiting the tachai production brigade, china's national pace-setter in agriculture, in hsiyang county of shansi province.

the delegation arrived in tachai from peking on may 12. kuo feng-lien, deputy secretary of the brigade party branch, showed the guests round tachai's terraced fields, a water-lifting project and an exhibition. she told them how the brigade transformed nature and developed production in the spirit of self-reliance under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. the delegation also visited homes of brigade members. it was warmly welcomed everywhere.

the delegation went to the hungshui people's commune, where it inspected a water control project and held discussions with commune cadres.

when in taiyuan, the delegation was feted yesterday evening by shih chi-yen, deputy director of the political department of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND PERU

**Chinese Journalist Group Arrives in Peru**

**(NCNA-English Lima, May 14, 1973)**

the chinese journalist group arrived here today at the invitation of the peruvian ministry of education. the group has just concluded a friendly visit to ecuador.

greeting the journalists at the airport were officials of the peruvian ministry of education and other noted figures. the charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in peru, wang yen-chang, was also present.

during their stay in ecuador, the chinese journalists were received by ecuadorian president guillermo rodriguez lara and some government ministers. they also visited

the eastern oil producing region, villages in the northern province of imbabura, industrial enterprises in the province of guayas and the salinas naval base which has contributed to the defence of the 200-mile territorial waters.

## CHINA AND ROMANIA

### Chinese Ambassador to Romania Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, May 14, 1973)

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng left his post for home today.

he was seen off at the airport by tudor jianu, director of the protocol department of the romanian ministry of foreign affairs, and personages of various departments concerned as well as diplomatic envoys of other countries in romania.

also present was lu chi-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in romania.

on may 12, comrade emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee, ard of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the state council, received and had a sincere talks with ambassador chang hai-feng.

comrade emil bodnaras requested the chinese ambassador to convey his warm regards to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai.

prior to his departure, ambassador chang hai-feng called on dumitru popescu, member of the executive committee, and secretary, of the party central committee and chairman of the council of socialist culture and education; gheorghe cioara, member of the executive committee of the party central committee, first secretary of the bucharest city party committee and concurrently bucharest mayor; ion patan, alternate member of the executive committee of the party central committee, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and concurrently minister of foreign trade; chivu stoica, chairman of the central auditing commission of the romanian communist party and chairman of the romania-chinese friendship association; and others.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

## Special Envoy Hsu Hsiang-chien Leaves Peking for Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1973)

hsu hsiang-chien, special envoy of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, left here for sri lanka by special plane this morning to participate in the opening ceremony of "the international conference hall in commemoration of bandaranaike".

the 23-member party of special envoy hsu hsiang-chien includes chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; cheng fei, bureau director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries; tu chun-yung, bureau director, and wang ting, deputy bureau director, of the state capital construction commission; yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; wang shou-jen, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration; tai nien-tzu, chief architect of the building research institution, and hsu kang, manager of a building company, under the state capital construction commission; and sculptor wang erh-sheng.

sri lanka ambassador to china and mrs. r.l.a.i. karannagoda are accompanying them on the journey.

present at the airport to see special envoy hsu hsiang-chien and his party off were li hsien-nien, vice-premier; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; lai chi-fa, a leading member of the state capital construction commission, and leading members of departments concerned, including huang chieh, yang chi, tai cheng-yuan, chang cheng-teh, wang lei, wang hsiao-yun, yen chia-hua and chu chuan-hsien.

also present were diplomatic officials of the sri lanka embassy in china.

CHINA AND SUDAN

**Sudanese Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home**

**(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 14, 1973)**

the delegation of the sudanese ministry of industry and mining led by mohamed yousif sanhoury, deputy under-secretary of the ministry of planning, ended its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

the sudanese guests were seen off at the railway station by chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

the delegation had visited factories, rural people's communes and places of historical interest in peking, nanking, wuhsi and shanghai before it flew into kwangchow from shanghai on may 11. chang ken-sheng feted the delegation that evening. while in kwangchow, the delegation visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in the 1920's, the 1973 spring export commodities fair and the tahsin ivory carving factory and watched a sports show. the delegation was warmly welcomed wherever it went.

TABLE TENNIS DELEGATION

**Chinese Table Tennis Players Return Home from Friendship Tour of West Germany, Belgium**

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1973)**

some members of the Chinese table tennis delegation to the 32nd world table tennis championships returned here today after friendship visits to west germany and belgium.

led by chang chun-han, they are players cheng huai-ying, chang li, lin mei-chun, liang ko-liang, hsu shao-fa, wang wen-jung and yu chang-chun as well as coaches li fu-jung and li ho-nan.

among the over 100 people warmly welcoming the players at the railway station were wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission; responsible members of the organisations concerned yu pu-hsueh, sun mei-ying, wang chuan-yao, wang pen-tsu and wei ming; li meng-hua, leader, and chen hsien, sung chung and hsu yin-sheng,

deputy leaders, of the chinese table tennis delegation that took part in the 32nd world table tennis championships and returned earlier, and other table tennis players and coaches hu yu-lan, li li, chiu pao-chin, yang chun, tiao wen-yuan, yu yi-tse, wang wen-hua, ho tsu-pin, lin hui-ching, chuang chia-fu, chang hsieh-lin and wang chih-liang.

also present were officials of the west german and belgian embassies here.

## TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

### Organizing Committee Formed for Tri-Continental Table Tennis Tournament in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1973)**

an organizing committee was formed here recently for the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking scheduled for august 25 to september 7 this year.

chairman of the organizing committee is yu pu-hsueh. vice-chairmen are chao cheng-hung, li meng-hua, chuang tse-tung, chen hsien, wei ming, kuo tung-chun, chang lien-hua, chang chih-huai, wang to, hsu yin-sheng, lin hui-ching, chiu chung-hui and liang cho-hui. secretary-general of the committee is sung chung.

preparations are now underway. the work of organizing the a-a-a- tournament and its activities will be conducted in the spirit of enhancing the friendship and unity among the people and sportsmen of asia, africa and latin america and promoting table tennis on the three continents.

CHINA AND US

## Chief of US Liaison Office in China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1973)

david bruce, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in the people's republic of china, arrived in peking by air this evening.

## Kuo Mo-jo Meets Chinese-American Scholar Wang Sung-ming

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, met and had a cordial talk here this afternoon with chinese-american scholar dr. wang sung-ming.

present were leading members of departments concerned yueh tai-heng, li kuang-tse, cheng chi-hung and wang ting-fang.

## Chinese Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Visit to United States

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1973)

a 21-member chinese journalists' delegation left here by air today for a friendly visit to the united states at the invitation of the american society of newspaper editors. leader of the delegation is chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, and deputy leaders are wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, and li po-ti, deputy editor-in-chief of the magazine "china reconstructs".

they were seen off at the airport by han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chang chi-chih, the first deputy director, and teng kang and miao hai-ling, deputy directors, of the hsinhua news agency; chen chun, a leading member of the "people's daily"; li che-fu, deputy director

of the central broadcasting administration; lin ping, leading member of the department of the american and oceanian affairs, and peng hua, director of the information department, of the foreign ministry; li en-chiu, council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and chin feng, a leading member of the foreign languages publishing and distribution administration.

also present was alfred l. jenkins, deputy chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in the people's republic of china.

**Chinese Gymnasts Leave for US and Canada**

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1973)**

a chinese gymnastic team left here by air today for a friendly visit to the united states and canada.

the team is composed of 31 members, including leader kung ke-fei, deputy leaders lu wen-chun and yin hsi-nan (gymnast), coaches sung tzu-yu and hsu jen-chieh, umpires lu en-chun (coach) and sun hsiao-chen (coach), women gymnasts chiang shao-yi, ting chao-fang, ning hsiao-lin, tang chi-chieh, wang kuei-ping, huang hui-mei, yu chuan-chuan, and liu chun-lin, and men gymnasts yang ming-ming, tsai huan-tsung, liao jun-tien, liao hua-yu, yao chu-sheng, chang chung-lin and chu teh-jui.

they were seen off at the airport by yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, li meng-hua, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of departments concerned cheng chi-hung, li chen, kuo lei, hsu chen-yu and mou tso-yun, as well as sportsmen.

deputy chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in the people's republic of china john holdridge and first secretary of the canadian embassy in china w.g. saywell were on hand.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 25, 1973 No. 5382

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CYL IN ARMY

## Raise Ideological Level and Work Ability of League Branch Backbone Cadres

- The Party committee of a certain regiment under the PLA Tsinan Command resorts to such measures as the running of study class, etc.

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 13, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Tsinan, May 10, 1973) By various means the Party committee of a certain regiment under the PLA Tsinan Command has raised the ideological and work capacity of League branch backbone cadres and energetically helps them to do well the regiment-wide youth work.

Of the leading members of the Party committee of this regiment, many did youth work during the war years. From personal experience, they deeply realize that to help League branch backbone cadres raise the level of their mastery of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and their work ability is an important measure for strengthening Party leadership over the Communist Youth League. The Party committee of the regiment puts this task as a regular item on its work agenda and studies it at meetings.

From last year, the Party committee ran a study class successively for four terms, with the participation of the secretaries and deputy secretaries of various League branches. Under the unified leadership of the regiment Party committee and within the framework of its work planning, various battalions separately ran study classes and gave training to League group leaders by rotation. The study classes organized everyone to study seriously Chairman Mao's brilliant work, "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" and to criticize penetratingly the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Old cadres were invited to recount the glorious traditions of our Army's youth work and help backbone cadres of CYL branches raise their consciousness of two-line struggle and make a good job of youth work in better conformity with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the past, the League branch of the 2nd artillery company had not a clear enough idea about the way to handle properly ideological education work involving youths. Later, the secretary and deputy secretaries of the League branch and some members of the Party committee joined a study class to acquire the experience of the League branch of the first company which took the line as a lever in the proper handling of League activities. It was realized that League activities must be oriented to the elevation of line-struggle consciousness of League members and other youths. In its subsequent work, the League branch pays attention to gearing various work patterns to the features of League members and other youths, such as going outdoors to make social investigations, inviting local comrades to army units to make reports on the current situation, taking class-education lessons, etc. Very splendid results were achieved in giving League members and youths lively and dynamic class education and line education.

Simultaneously with energetic support for League branch backbone cadres in working boldly and with a free hand, the leading members of the League Party committee doggedly go deep into the midst of basic levels to concretely follow the impart-help-lead practice to help them fervently in doing work properly. This enables them to develop their skills in the practice of struggle.

During the war years, secretary of the Party committee and political commissar Yen Chin-ts'un did youth work. In May last year, Yen Chin-ts'un found that the League branch of the 3rd company, which hitherto had been relatively advanced, had become not so keen on its work as before. He came over to the 3rd company to render concrete help. After an investigation, he found the main reason was that in ordinary times, League branch secretary Sun Chih-shan did not pay good attention to calling into play the role of a "squad." To counter the situation, Yen Chin-ts'un joined Comrade Sun Chih-shan in studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and recounted his own experience in arousing backbone cadres and relying on the masses to make a good job of youth work. With Yen Chin-ts'un's concrete help, Comrade Sun Chih-shan very quickly overcame his own shortcomings and called into full play the activism of the "squad" of the League branch. A lively and dynamic situation appeared in League work very quickly.

Liu Yung-te, a member of the standing committee of the Party committee and chairman of the political office, stayed at a fixed point with the 7th company for a long period. Availing himself constantly of the opportunity provided by individual heart-to-heart talks, he constantly told members of the League branch of the 7th company his experience in carrying out League activities around the Party's central work. He helped them form ideas and taught them working methods. The League branch of the 7th company was enabled to give better play to its role as an effective helpmate to the Party.

Since last year, the Party committee of this regiment has also cited a number of advanced typical examples in the proper performance of League work and summed up and exchanged advanced experiences. This makes for an effective elevation of the ideological level and work ability of League branch backbone cadres.

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PARTY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

## Attach Importance to Letters and Visits From the People

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 12, 1973)

In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, leading members of the CCP Loch'ang Hsien Committee in Kwangtung Province have seriously changed their style, and by bringing into play the glorious tradition of forging close ties with the people and personally dealing with letters and receiving visits from the people, solved in time problems urgently requiring solution for the people.

Having been through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the hsien Party committee has gained a deeper comprehension of Chairman Mao's teaching, "One of the basic principles of the Communist Party is to rely directly on the revolutionary masses." In the past, they did not attach sufficient attention to letters and visits from the people. Leadership cadres seldom took part in the work of dealing with letters or receiving visits, and that affected the ties between the Party and the people.

Chairman Mao had directed that importance must be attached to correspondence from the people, their letters should be properly dealt with and their legitimate demands should be satisfied. They must look upon this matter as a method for strengthening ties between the Party, the People's Government and the people, and must never adopt the bureaucratic attitude of putting it aside to save trouble or ignoring it completely.

During the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the hsien Party committee realized by means of study that letters and visits from the masses were in fact mass work at the doorstep of the committee. Enthusiastically dealing with letters and receiving visits from the people, the committee could hear directly the views of the masses, receive their supervision and draw political nourishment from them. It could also guard against bureaucratism, strengthen the development of political power and give impetus to work. Whether or not importance is attached to this work is a major problem concerning whether or not Chairman Mao's revolutionary line could be correctly implemented.

On the basis of improved understanding, the hsien Party committee has listed the work of dealing with letters and receiving visits from the masses on their agenda of important work. The hsien Party committee has passed a resolution appointing two deputy secretaries in charge of this work and also established a system of standing committee members of the hsien Party committee taking turns to be on duty every ten days (a big marketing day in Loch'ang) with each standing committee member in charge of reception for one day. For the past year, this system of taking turns to be on duty has never been interrupted.

On the day when their turn to be on duty comes, the standing committee member settling in the basic level would make proper arrangements for their work beforehand so that they may return to the hsien in time for duty. Sometimes, when a standing committee member could not finish dealing with the letters from the masses, he would bring them back on his own initiative to the unit where he is staying and continue to deal with them. Regarding some of the problems raised in the letters, he would adopt the method of making well defined instructions before handing them over to be dealt with by specific persons.

Last autumn, Comrade Kao Ch'uan-hsi, the deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee went to stay at a point in Peikuo production brigade of Yaokou commune. Once, for the sake of not interfering with his turn to do reception duty, he made use of time at night for studying work with the Party branch of the production brigade and calling a meeting of cadres and commune members to arrange production work properly beforehand. The next day, he returned to the hsien in time to receive visits from the people and to deal with correspondence.

Apart from personally receiving visits and dealing with letters from the people during their turn of duty, leading members of the hsien Party committee also pay attention to making in-depth investigation and study and directly dealing with letters and receiving visits from the people in their routine work, so that problems could be solved on time.

When Comrade Sung Shu-wen, the secretary of the hsien Party committee, went to inspect work in Kaoyai commune, he learned that one of the people wanted to pay him a visit at the hsien Party committee. After conscientiously acquainting himself with the condition, he carried out a comprehensive analysis with the Party committee of the commune and the Party branch of the production brigade on why he wanted to make the visit, and by using the method of solving through joint consultation resolved the problem in a fitting manner.

In the course of grasping the central task, leading members of the hsien Party committee discovered at times matters which could easily lead to visits from the masses, and by taking the initiative to resolve them, reduced in that way the number of callers and obtained the initiative in doing work for dealing with letters and receiving visits well.

In the course of dealing with letters from the people, the leading members of the CCP Loch'ang Hsien Committee have maintained the system of collective leadership and individual responsibility. Problems which could be dealt with on-the-spot individually are taken care of immediately. Problems of importance are always handed to the standing committee for collective discussion, and when a well-defined regulation is made, a special person is instructed to carry it out.

At the same time, inspection and supervision are carried out in time on the condition of personnel in charge of the work of dealing with letters and receiving visits, and when problems are discovered, to help with their solution immediately. This also plays a promotional role in the work of dealing with letters and receiving visits for the whole hsien.

Comrade Chu Wei-f , a standing member of the hsien Party committee and vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, when inspecting the work of dealing with letters and receiving visits, discovered that one of the measures for dealing with visits from visitors in Fengt'ai production brigade of Nanhao commune was not fully implemented. Thereupon, he again carried out a further study with the personnel in charge of a method of solution, and enabled this problem to be solved.

In the course of changing their work style, leading members of the CCP Loch'ang Hsien Committee not only pay attention to dealing with letters and receiving visits personally, but have also attached greater importance to link up closely the work of dealing with letters and receiving visits with their key tasks and pushed forward the development of revolution and production in the whole hsien. Their methods are as follows:

1. By analyzing the new trend of class struggle in time in the work of dealing with letters and receiving visits, and grasping firmly the initiative in class struggle.

For example, while dealing with letters and receiving visits from Peiyen commune last year, the secretary of the hsien Party committee discovered that a small handful of class enemies was thinking of using the opportunity of policy implementation to reverse decision on cases from the "one-strike, three-opposing" movement. The hsien Party committee, acting on information he supplied, called a meeting of the standing committee specially to carry out study, and by adopting positive measures, seriously implemented the basic line of the Party, actively grasped class struggle throughout the whole hsien, hit out at the criminal plots and sabotaging activities of the class enemy, and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

2. In dealing with letters and receiving visits carry out investigation and study from different angles and try to work out a plan for solving pertinent problems of the hsien.

3. In dealing with letters and receiving visits, listen extensively to the views of the masses, carry out further examination on problems existing in the work of the hsien Party committee itself and push forward the development of work.

When dealing with the visit of a commune member from Liangchuang production brigade of Yaokou commune, the hsien Party committee realized that: The hsien Party committee was not implementing energetically enough the forestry policy of the Party and that was hurting the enthusiasm of the commune members for tree planting and afforestation. Upon discovering this problem, the hsien Party committee further implemented the forestry policy of the Party and mobilized in a big way the activism of the collective and the individual for tree planting and afforestation.

Because of the conscientious change in style on the part of the leadership comrades of the hsien Party committee and their handling of letters and receiving of visits from the people personally, the passive situation in the work of dealing with letters and receiving visits of the whole hsien has quickly changed, and a new atmosphere has appeared.

In the past year, the whole hsien received more than 1,250 letters and visits from the people in the hsien and dealt with 1,185 cases. The rate of cases successfully dealt with amounted to 94.4 percent of all cases. By means of dealing with letters and visits from the masses the broad masses of people are able to appreciate more deeply the concern of the Party, and closer ties are forged between the Party and the people.

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## The Change Provoked by A Letter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 12, 1973)

In June 1971, Lei Te-san, a poor and lower-middle peasant representative of Kaots'un production brigade of Luanch'eng commune in Huang hsien, Kwangsi, wrote a letter to Keng Shih-p'ing, the secretary of the hsien Party committee, criticizing the hsien Party committee for thinking only of evacuating people from the upper reaches of Hsichin instead of transforming the district, and suggested that the hsien Party committee should emulate the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai, and lead the masses in building levees against flood to protect agricultural land and score a bumper harvest.

Huang hsien is situated along both banks of Yüchiang River. Since the construction of the Hsichin Hydro-Electric Station on the middle reaches of Yüchiang River, the hsien Party committee, being of the opinion that the physical feature of the land on the upper reaches of Hsichin was low-lying and easily waterlogged, at first paid attention only to the building of water conservation and opening agricultural land elsewhere and evacuated the people living in the stricken areas on the upper reaches of Hsichin there. However, after so much work had been done, the people were unwilling to be evacuated, and some of those who moved away also requested permission to come back.

When Keng Shih-p'ing received this letter, he felt that the views of the people should be listened to carefully and their creative spirit should be respected. He therefore called a meeting of the hsien Party committee to study this letter. In the discussion, in association with the fact that more than 100,000 mow of agricultural land along both banks of the river was inundated each year, everybody recalled again how Huangchou commune and such production brigades as Ch'ingchiang, Peits'un, Mengts'un and Shangch'i, by building levees against flood in 1958, enabled tens of thousand mow of agricultural land to be protected from flood. They all said, "Thinking only of evacuating without thinking of transforming and being separated from the people and from reality is contrary to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

By means of studying, analyzing, discussing and criticizing the idea of evacuating, everybody decided to act on the suggestion of the people. Led by the leadership comrades of the hsien Party committee, an investigation force went deep into the communes and production brigades along the river to examine the course of the river, to inquire about the condition of waterlogging and to acquaint themselves with flood conditions, drew up a blueprint for construction and raised the curtain to the building of levees against flood.

However, because of the many areas which required the building of levees, the large amount of work involved and the shortage of manpower in addition to the temporary lack of drainage equipment, the thought of "the work is hard and our foundation is weak, it cannot be done without outside help," was engendered among some of the basic level cadres, and for a long time no action was taken. Because of such thinking, some of the leading members of the hsien Party committee also began to waver.

What should be done? The hsien Party committee decided to go deeply among the people to gather their wisdom and sum up their experience. The secretary of the hsien Party committee and a vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee in succession went to Kaots'un production brigade for an investigation. They went out in the day time together with the cadres and old peasants and travelled over more than ten mountains to carry out survey and make plans for the building of levees together with them. At night, they sat down together with the commune members for heart-to-heart talks to discuss methods for building of levees against flood.

Two years ago, some of the cadres of the production brigade in which Lei Te-san stayed were half-believing and half-doubting the feasibility of building levees against flood, and they lacked confidence for the work. Lei Te-san made countless suggestions for building levees against flood, but they said, "Since we can't even drain away water caused by waterlogging, what is the use of guarding against flood?" Later, when the cadres attended a meeting in the commune, Lei Te-san consulted with the people, and within a relatively short time, built a levee against flood. As a result, planting and harvesting were guaranteed and production increased every year.

The action of Lei Te-san in mobilizing the people to build a levee against flood educated the cadres and stimulated the people of the whole production brigade. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "Although we have no foreign equipment, we nevertheless have indigenous methods. Although we have no experience in building levees against flood, we nevertheless have experience in water conservation construction. Although we have not much capital, we nevertheless have the family heirloom of hard struggle. Although we have no mechanization, we nevertheless have metal tools and carrying poles as well as mud and stone. So why can't we build levees against flood?"

After work commenced on the building of levees in T'ungt'angch'iao, the original plan called for the draining of water and the tidying up of the foundation before earth for building the levee could be filled in. However, after pumping for a day and a night, the pump used up more than 50 yuan in fuel but succeeded in only lowering the water level by several inches. It was too costly and time consuming as well as too slow. The cadres and the old peasants held a discussion and came up with an idea. Adopting the method of "filling earth in water," the time-table for the building of the levee which required two months for completion in the original plan, was constructed in only 40 days with a saving of more than 1,000 yuan in expenses.

These examples enabled Keng Shih-p'ing to be educated. He thought, "With such fine poor and lower-middle peasants as these, is there any need to fear that levees against flood could be built? Is there any need to fear that difficulties could not be overcome? Is there any reason why the masses should not be led to carry out the building of levees?

Looking at the whole hsien from Kaots'un, his confidence was doubled. Upon returning to the hsien, he again called a meeting of the hsien Party committee to introduce the experience of Kaots'un in building levees against flood, and used living facts to criticize the "theory that the masses are backward," spread

by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Everybody realized that as long as Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was correctly implemented, by trusting in the masses, relying on the masses and respecting their creative spirit, there was no difficulty that could not be overcome and no obstacle that could not be surmounted.

Grasping the typical example of Kaots'un, the hsien Party committee in time organized the commune and production brigades along the river to visit the Kaots'un production brigade for inspection and study, and effectively set in motion the development of building levees against flood in the whole hsien.

During the battle, the leading members of the hsien Party committee personally raced to the frontline to take part in the fighting, carried out in-depth investigation and study, and constantly summed up the practical experience of the masses. Commune members along both banks of the river, led by leading members of the hsien Party committee, by relying on their own efforts and working as a team, struggled valiantly for a winter and spring, and in succession repaired and newly constructed altogether 92 locks and levees against flood and enabled more than 170,000 mow of fine agricultural land to be protected from inundation by flood water.

At present, sets after sets of levees and locks have harnassed the water of Yüchiang River. Last year, 14 communes along both banks of Yüchiang River showed an increased production of 62,236,600 catties of grain, which represented an increase of 22.3 percent over the previous year.

- Our Own Correspondent

* * *

# Respect the Creative Spirit of the People

## - editorial note -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 12, 1973)

Drawing inspiration from a letter sent in by a representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the CCP Huanghsien Hsien Committee, by leading the people of the whole hsien in the construction of levees against flood, has scored a bumper harvest in farm crops.

This incident clearly explains that, after having been through the three great revolutionary movements, the broad masses of people are further bringing into play their revolutionary creative spirit and raising higher their enthusiasm for socialist construction. Basic level cadres of the Party and the state should on no account think, under the impression that they were born locally and were better acquainted with the land and its people, that they could rely on their past experience and method to get things done. They should admit that "before the masses we are pupils who know very little, and in order to do work well, we must forge close ties with the people."

There are many ways of forging ties with the people. Going deep into the basic level is forging ties with the people. Paying attention to letters and visits from the people is forging ties with the people. In their letters and visits, the masses not only bring forward personal problems urgently requiring solution, but also make many positive suggestions reflecting their revolutionary creative spirit for socialist revolution and construction.

"The masses are the real heroes." Not only the basic level cadres, but all leadership cadres must trust the masses and rely on them. Only by modestly learning from the people and listening to their views could a hsien Party committee member be able to make correct judgment, carry out the three great revolutionary movements well and make proper arrangements for the mountains and rivers of the whole hsien.

In attaching importance to letters from the people and respecting the creative spirit of the people, comrades of the CCP Huanghsien Hsien Committee have done correctly and have done well.

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NEW CADRES

## New Cadres Actively Trained and Selected in Ningpo District

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 11, 1973)

(NCNA Hangchow, May 10, 1973) The Party organizations at all levels in Ningpo district, Chekiang Province, actively train and select new cadres in accordance with the five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause laid down by Chairman Mao. In the past few years, 1,053 new cadres have been selected in this district. Of these, 72 are standing committee members of the revolutionary committee of the district and hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee, representing 32.2 percent of the total number of members of the standing committees of the Party committee and revolutionary committee at these two levels. These new cadres are mostly young. They read diligently, work hard, and are full of vigor and vitality. They play an important role in the three great revolutionary movements.

Ever since the great proletarian cultural revolution, large groups of newborn elements have emerged in the course of the storm of revolutionary struggles in Ningpo district. Party organizations at all levels conscientiously organize the cadres and the masses to study Chairman Mao's teachings on the training and upbringing of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and lead all to approach the important meaning of the training and upbringing of new cadres by proceeding from the long-range interests of the proletarian revolutionary cause and the needs of the development of the current revolutionary situation. Having raised the consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the Party organizations at all levels promote in a planned way a group of distinguished elements who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution to leading posts at all levels and give them conscientious training.

The Party organizations at all levels in Ningpo district take the study of works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and the mastery of the revolutionary doctrine as an important subject for the training of new cadres. Besides sending the new cadres by groups at different times to study in the reading classes run by the provincial Party committee, they also send the new cadres to the Party school and "May 7" cadre school run by the district committee and hold study classes and reading classes, so that the new cadres can devote more time to studying Marxism systematically. Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, many of these new cadres have studied "The Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The State and Revolution," "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and other works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and have taken an active part in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work.

Thirty-seven-year-old Ying Szu-kuan was formerly secretary of a brigade Party branch. After being posted as secretary of Ninghai hsien committee, he was sent by Ningpo district committee to study in reading classes run by the provincial and the district committees. He overcame his difficulty of belonging

to a low cultural level, conscientiously read such works as "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," and criticized the idealist transcendentalism pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby deepening his understanding of the viewpoint that practice is primary. With the help of the old cadres, he--while leading the hsien-wide movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture--perseveringly adhered to the materialist theory of reflection, went deeply among the masses to make investigation and study, and studied, labored and discussed problems with the poor and lower-middle peasants, thereby knowing more clearly the weak links in agricultural production in Ninghai hsien.

Last year, together with other leading members of the hsien committee, he went deeply into the basic level for a long time and led the broad masses of commune members to build reservoirs, sink wells, open ditches and canals and carry out capital construction of farmland and water conservation on a big scale, thereby expanding the acreage of fields which could give a normal yield despite drought and waterlogging.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the great storms of revolution." The Party organizations at all levels in Ningpo district adopted two measures to promote training and growth of the new cadres on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements: First, some of the young cadres who newly take part in leadership work at the district and hsien levels are sent to the basic level to act as No. 1 or No. 2 man in factories or communes for a period of time, so that they can build up their ability in the course of mass struggles. Second, the new cadres are organized to stay and work in the basic-level units which lag far behind, so that they may receive tempering in class struggle.

In May last year, Fenghua hsien committee organized the 62 newly-promoted cadres at the commune level to go under the leadership of old cadres to stay and work in 12 brigades which lagged behind. With the Party's basic line as the weapon, these cadres aroused the poor and lower-middle peasants to criticize penetratingly the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and the sabotage activities conducted by the handful of class enemies and to criticize the tendencies toward capitalism, thereby initially improving the outlook of these backward brigades. While remolding the objective world, these new cadres also pay attention to remolding their subjective world, thereby building up their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. Staying to work at the basic level this time gave them great help in work after they resumed duty at the commune level.

In training new cadres, the Party organizations at all levels in Ningpo district also adopted the method of combining new cadres with old cadres and letting the old lead the new, so as to help the new cadres grow up quickly. When the leading groups at the hsien and commune levels were staffed, some posts were filled by old cadres with new cadres as deputies and others occupied by new cadres with old cadres as assistants. Attention was also paid to teaching the old cadres to assume responsibility in training new cadres, and new cadres were taught to learn humbly from the old cadres.

The deputy secretary of the Party committee of Ch'iu-ai commune, Yin hsien, was a new cadre. He did not work boldly at first. Another deputy secretary of the Party committee who formerly had gone with him to work in a basic-level unit got together with him to study the Party's basic line and gave him concrete help in arousing the masses to launch a class struggle. After receiving help for a few months, this new cadre built up his working ability.

* * *

YOUNG WORKERS

## Lead the Young Workers Along the Red-and-Expert Road

- Party committee of the Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant of the area of Wuwei strengthens ideological-political education for youths

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 13, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchow) The Party committee of the Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant of the area of Wuwei, Kansu Province, has strengthened ideological and political line education for young workers to help them in the assiduous study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and in taking up technical studies for the revolution and following the red-and-expert road. The spiritual outlook of the young workers of the whole factory has undergone profound changes. They play a positive role in grasping revolution and stimulating production.

The Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant of the area of Wuwei was a new one established and put into production in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Young workers make up the overwhelming majority. The plant Party committee pays great attention to the training and education of young workers. It organizes young workers to study seriously "The Communist Manifesto" by Marx and Engels, Lenin's "Tasks of the Youth League" and Chairman Mao's series of teachings on youth work. Meanwhile, youths are organized to open discussions on such subjects as "What I have done for the motherland" and "How to make a greater contribution toward socialist revolution and construction." The responsible comrades of the Party committee also give everyone reports describing the excellent situation in agricultural production in the whole country. Everyone is made to see the great significance of the production of more chemical fertilizer. Through study and discussion, the young workers have raised their awareness and broadened their horizon and linked their own concrete work with the great revolutionary goals. Their socialist enthusiasm is brought to a higher level.

Simultaneously with an effort to raise their political consciousness, the young workers of this plant make a point of correctly handling the relations between politics and technique, taking up technical studies for the revolution and doggedly following the red-and-expert road. The various workshops of the whole factory have held spare-time technical study classes with seasoned old workers and technical personnel appointed as teachers. In line with production needs, they compile their own teaching materials and organize young workers to take up technical studies. Class attendance, school work assignments and examination systems were worked out. Now, over 80 percent of the workers of this factory have joined spare-time technical study classes. Taking up technical studies for the revolution has prevailed as the fashion. Through study, many young workers have not only got a thorough grasp of the operational skills at their own posts but also acquired an idea of the technological process of the whole plant and some chemical theories.

In the past few years, the plant has made big progress in production. In 1972, the annual production task was fulfilled 22 days ahead of schedule. The production target fulfilled in the first quarter of this year accounted for 34.1 percent of the 2nd annual plan, an increase of 46.6 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. Meanwhile, a number of skilled technical workers were transferred away in support of small chemical plants in various areas. A contribution was made in the building of small chemical plants in the whole province.

To enable the young workers to maintain and develop the Party's glorious tradition of hard struggle, the Party committee of the factory invited from neighboring communes and brigades old and poor peasants seized with very bitter memories and deep hatred against the old society to recall the bitter past in light of the sweet present. The League members and youths are organized to inspect and visit the countryside. Formerly, the plant saw a large consumption of machine-scrubbing cotton yarn rags. Many youths took rags worth next to nothing and chucked them away soiled to reach for new supplies. After education, they felt that greater, quicker, better and more economical results in building socialism called for economizing in expenses and lowering costs and the elimination of all wasteful practices. Under the inspiration of Party and League members, the workers washed clean the soiled rags for re-use and then went through the same process again. In the past, a large consumption of lubricating oil was also involved. A lot of waste oil drained into the Gobi Beach wastefully. Now, the workers on their own rigged up equipment for retrieving purposes. Various workshops and various shifts and groups directed assiduous efforts toward economy in the use of oil and the retrieval of waste oil. According to statistics, the whole factory retrieved waste cotton yarn, waste oil, waste valves and other supplies last year worth over ¥100,000, which meant a saving for the state.

Under the Party committee's education, the broad masses of young workers of the Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant of the area of Wuwei have undergone a complete change in their spiritual outlook. Last year, a total of 50 youths of this factory joined the Communist Youth League and 14 League members the Communist Party. Forty-nine young workers took up leadership work at basic-level units.

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OBITUARY NOTICE

**Shanghai Memorial Meeting for Professor Yang Wu-chih**

**(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 15, 1973)**

a memorial meeting was held by futan university here this afternoon for mr. yang wu-chih, member of the shanghai municipal committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and professor of the mathematics department of the university, who died here on may 12 at the age of 77 after a long illness.

wreaths were presented by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the c.p.p.c.c. shanghai municipal committee, the futan university revolutionary committee, friends of the late professor including wu yu-hsun, chou pei-yuan and chang wen-yu, and chinese-american physicist li cheng-tao.

hsu ching-hsien and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee, chen wang-tao, vice-chairman of the c.p.p.c.c. municipal committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of futan university, and leading members of departments concerned chang chen-ya, han yang-shan and wang lo-san attended the memorial meeting and expressed cordial sympathy with mr. yang wu-chih's family.

chinese-american physicist yang chen-ning, son of the late professor, was present.

speaking at the memorial meeting, chen wang-tao said: "prof. yang wu-chih was a patriotic scholar, who loved the motherland and supported the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party. even during his long illness he studied chairman mao's works conscientiously. he said that he was determined to follow chairman mao's teachings and take the socialist road under the leadership of the communist party. a life-long educationist, prof. yang wu-chih had made contributions to china's educational undertakings."

dr. yang chen-ning spoke at the meeting on behalf of mr. yang wu-chih's family.

present were also representatives of the c.p.p.c.c. municipal committee and futan university, friends of the late professor and other personages, including liu liang-mo, tu yu-ming, chia yi-pin, chou chih-jung, chang kuo-chuan, tang chin-wen, liu chieh, tsai tsu-chuan, su pu-ching, tan chia-chen, liu ta-chieh, lu ho-fu, li ya-yun and li chung-ching.

hsu ching-hs'en, feng kuo-chu, chang wen-yu and tu yu-ming visited mr. yang wu-chih at hospital when he was critically ill.

dr. yang chen-ning specially flew here from the united states on may 4 to see his ailing father.

## RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

### Rescued Taiwan Fishermen Leave for Taiwan

**(NCNA-English Foochow, May 15, 1973)**

twelve fishing compatriots of the hsinhuatai company in keelung, taiwan province, who had been rescued at sea by fukien fishermen, left fukien province for taiwan by fishing boat on may 13.

the compatriots drifted on the sea for more than 20 hours after their single-trawler sank. they were rescued on april 28 by fishermen of the haifeng production brigade of the huangchi people's commune in lienchiang county, fukien province. the local authorities there made arrangements for them to return to their homes in taiwan as soon as possible. the 12 compatriots left aboard a fishing boat on the evening of may 13 and got on a fishing boat from taiwan province at the mintung fishing grounds the next morning.

during their stay in fukien, they were treated affectionately by the local authorities and people, who accorded them a warm reception. seeing 12 fishermen off, the local people repeatedly expressed concern for the compatriots on taiwan and extended regards to them.

EXPORT TRADE FAIR

## China's Spring Export Commodities Fair Closes in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 15, 1973)

china's 1973 spring export commodities fair closed here today.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the fair, which took place in an excellent domestic and international situation. business was brisk. the volume of transactions surpassed all previous records.

over the past month, the fair drew 26,000 foreign friends and overseas chinese from more than 100 countries and regions in the five continents, as well as compatriots from hongkong and macao.

this mirrored the growing friendly exchanges between the chinese and other peoples, and the continuous development of china's trade relations with other countries and regions on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

friends from trade circles of more than 70 third world countries and regions in asia, africa and latin america attended the fair, also an all-time record.

they spoke highly of the chinese people's persistent efforts for more trade with developing countries.

the fair received friends from trade circles of australia, new zealand, spain and other countries that have newly established diplomatic relations with china. there were also many friends from france, britain, the federal republic of germany, italy, the netherlands, switzerland and other west european countries. as a result of the continuous development of sino-japanese relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, more japanese friends attended the spring fair than any previous fair. the majority came from trade organizations that had long worked for japan-china friendship. the number of friends from business circles of the united states also increased.

the fair gave a grand closing reception at the tungfang hotel and the liuhua hotel here this evening. more than 5,700 people attended.

chen yu, director of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the reception. he said: "the friends from the five continents who came to china to discuss trade and pay a friendly visit have brought us the friendship of the people of their countries. this is a support and encouragement to the

chinese people. through friendly contacts, we have deepened our friendship with old acquaintances and made many new friends."

chen yu expressed the conviction that with the development of china's foreign relations and socialist construction, the friendly contacts between the chinese people and other peoples and china's trade relations with other countries and regions would continue to grow.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu proposed a toast at the reception.

present were leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, the kwangtung provincial military command and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee. also present were dagfinn vaarvik, norwegian foreign minister, his wife and his party, diplomatic envoys of some countries to china, diplomatic officials and members of some visiting delegations.

at the end of the reception, the guests attended a performance of acrobatics, music and dances.

## EDUCATION AND PRODUCTIVE LABOR

### Hangchow Middle Schools Run Workshops and Farms

**(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 16, 1973)**

the 44 middle schools in hangchow, capital of east china's chekiang province, run 42 workshops and 24 farms, in line with chairman mao's "may 7" directive which points out that while their main task is to study, the students should also learn industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs, and criticize the bourgeoisie. guided by teachers, workers and peasants, the students conduct scientific experiments and take part in physical labour there.

some workshops and farms were built on school grounds and others outside the schools. the workshops make nearly 100 products, including small machines, chemicals, electronic instruments, building materials, consumer goods and teaching apparatus. the farms produce rice, wheat, sorghum, maize, cotton, fruit and herbal medicines. there is also livestock breeding.

the new method of combining teaching with productive labour is much better than the old method of confining teaching to classrooms and laboratories. it ensures that the students learn knowledge from both books and industrial and agricultural production.

the workshop attached to the municipal no. 2 middle school, which produces rectifiers for fluorescent lamps, serves as a place for students to study and take part in productive labour. before giving lessons in mechanical transmission, the teacher showed the students round the workshop to help them see the importance of transmission to machines. he used the machines as an aid in teaching and guided the students in operating them.

many schools have experimental farms. teachers and students at one middle school have introduced over 400 good strains of rice, wheat and other grain from other provinces. with help from peasants in nearby communes, they acclamatized the new strains to their locality. a good crossbred strain of kaoliang has been popularized throughout some hilly parts of the province.

the workshops and farms were set up by the teachers and students themselves according to the principle of self-reliance and working hard. they took part in putting up factory buildings and reclaimed farmland. some teachers and workers were assigned to manage the workshops and farms.

output of the school-run workshops in the last few years was worth 43,300,000 yuan. the school-run farms produced 145 tons of rice, 150 tons of tomatoes and 70 tons of fruit last year.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

## Academic Activities in Northeast China Provincial Medical College

(NCNA-English Changchun, May 16, 1973)

more than 100 science papers and research reports were read at a recent conference of the kirin provincial medical college in northeast china.

the college party committee encourages the faculty members and students to undertake academic activities in association with medical treatment and teaching. the college publishes a comprehensive academic journal. some of the research papers it carries are recommended for re-printing in national scientific journals.

the college's research work stresses prevention and treatment of common and recurrent complaints and endemic diseases among the working people. it also pays attention to the study of some theoretical subjects. tumours and cancers, chronic bronchitis, coronary heart disease and occupational diseases accounted for a great proportion of the 1972 academic activities.

its research centre for keshan disease (a kind of heart disease) has dozens of members studying how to prevent and treat this endemic disease in kirin province and some other areas in north china.

the college professors, lecturers and other experienced medical workers are taking part in academic research in their specialties.

wang feng-chen, an expert on spiders and mites, had added to the identification of many types found in china. now in his seventies, he keeps up scientific research every day, with the help of two assistants assigned by the college. he and his assistants last year established the distribution of seven harmful insects and spiders in some areas of kirin province. they also identified two more kinds of spiders, increasing the number discovered in china to 36. spiders are used both as the natural enemy of a number of insects harmful to some crops and as medicinal ingredient. this research work is significant for the national economy and production. professor wang feng-chen is writing a book on the classification of spiders that runs to about one million characters, summing up his research results over many years.

teaching research centres in this college have their own science groups, thus giving the masses opportunities to take part in academic activities. doctor wang po,

formerly a medical attendant, in the no. 1 teaching hospital, has evolved a new acupuncture method in the past few years. this young woman was transferred to the neural paralysis out-patient department in july 1969 to learn a new method of acupuncture.

wang po achieved the first cure by acupuncture of incontinence of the urine. she treated a girl in 1970 who had suffered the disorder for 17 years due to spinal meningocele, a congenital defect that pressed on the spinal nerve which controls bladder discharge. the standard procedure for such protrusion is removal by operation, but this does not necessarily end incontinence. the college paid great attention to the new acupuncture method and formed a research group composed of professors and lecturers of neuro-surgery and urino-surgery and set up special wards with 30 beds for intensive study on this subject. doctor wang po and other members of the research group have treated 171 patients in the past three years. the rate of cure was 33 per cent and improvement in 54 per cent of the cases. the effect has been permanent for most of the 154 patients discharged from the hospital.

the college has also undertaken research work on acupuncture anaesthesia for over one year.

research in the combination of western and traditional chinese medicine to treat acute abdominal conditions is another academic study of the college. old medical textbooks advised an operation for such conditions once the diagnosis was established. the new method is being widely used with fairly good results. no operation was necessary for 56 per cent of the cases of acute perforation of peptic ulcer when treated by this combination of western and traditional chinese medicine. nearly all patients had to be operated on formerly. this method has also relieved 63 per cent of the patients with acute intestinal obstruction from the necessity of surgery.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

## Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Fetes Australian Trade Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1973)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of dr. j.f. cairns, minister for overseas trade and minister for secondary industry, and all members of the australian trade mission he is leading.

the members of the mission include sir ian mclennan, chairman of the australian broken hill proprietary company ltd., and d.h. mckay, secretary of the department of overseas trade.

australian ambassador to china stephen fitzgerald, his wife and diplomatic officials of the australian embassy were present at the banquet.

also present were fu hao, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; yeh chih-chiang, vice-minister of metallurgical industry; and leading members of departments concerned, including hsiang chien, cheng tuo-pin, hsiao fang-chou, wu fan-wu, li tsung-chou, lin yi-fu and li tzu-liang, as well as chang wen-chung, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in australia.

speaking at the banquet, minister pai hsiang-kuo referred to the traditional friendship and trade relations between the two peoples of china and australia. the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries opened up "a bright prospect for the further development of sino-australian relations and friendly contacts between the two peoples," he pointed out.

the chinese minister said: "the mission headed by his excellency minister cairns is the first australian government mission to visit china. we are convinced that the useful discussions between our two sides and your visits in china will make a new contribution to the enhancement of the friendship and mutual understanding between our two peoples and to the development of economic and trade ties as well as the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

in his speech, minister cairns said: "our discussions will have important results in improving trade and economic

cooperation to the mutual benefit of our two nations. the australian government fully appreciates the objectives of the people's republic of china's policy of self-reliance and independence."

"we both start from the same five principles of peaceful co-existence," he said. "we will be able to reach an agreement which will lay the foundation for trading relations between our two peoples for many years to come."

sir ian mclennan and some other members of the mission arrived in peking yesterday.

## CHINA AND BRITAIN

### Britain After Joining EEC

**- Article from Chinese Journalists' Delegation -**

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1973)**

article from chinese journalists' delegation:

britain officially became a member of the european economic community (eec) last january first. this act promoted and enlarged the unity of west european countries and stimulated the development of the situation in europe. it has at the same time affected the political and economic as well as the daily life of the british people.

why did britain join eec?

in talks with british officials and industrial circles we often heard the following point of view: to maintain the status she desires in the world, britain must join the common market and become part of the united western europe.

an international affairs expert we met in london said that divided into small parts, the west european countries would be militarily insecure in face of the soviet union and economically out of balance in face of the usa.

in a speech at the conservative party's annual conference on october 16, 1971, british prime minister edward heath said that "in this changed world", "if we were to condemn ourselves to isolation, then we would find that these decisions in world trade and monetary affairs, affecting us so closely, were taken not by ourselves but by others in the world wielding greater economic power -- by the united states, by the european community and by japan."

## prospects of competition in international market

after formally joining the eec, the main problem confronting britain today is: what's to be done in the new situation faced with new conditions of competition?

international trade is of vital importance to britain's economy. britain relies on imports for about half of its foodstuffs and nearly all the raw materials needed for its industries. foodstuffs, raw materials and petroleum together amount to nearly half of britain's total imports. in exchange for this, britain has to export a large quantity of its manufactures, especially engineering products. exports account for nearly 20 per cent of britain's gross national product. that is why many people here said that britain "lives on trade".

after joining the common market, what really are the prospects for britain on the capitalist world market where competition is becoming keener daily? talking of this, john whitehorn of the confederation of british industry (cbi) told us: in the capitalist world, with the exception of the united states, britain is more or less on an equal status with japan, west germany and france in productive capacity. therefore, his conclusion is that britain can stand up to the competition within the common market.

the pressure of competition from the other side of the atlantic is felt in certain industrial branches. during our visit to one of the rolls royce firms producing aero-engines, we were told that britain produced the world's first jet plane, but today the capitalist aero-engine market is dominated by two big american companies. this is probably why the trend of cooperation between the aircraft industry of british and continental countries in west europe has become stronger in recent years.

## reorganization of industrial structure is going on in britain

britain is the first industrialized country in the world and now she is reorganizing her industrial structure. we were told that for years the production of some older industries such as coal mining, textiles, shipbuilding and railway transport has been steadily on the decline while that of some newly developed industries such as electronic, plastics, aircraft and chemicals has been increasing.

while travelling in wales, we saw many abandoned coal mines and also some newly built oil tanks and refineries. coal and iron had long been the main industries of wales, but in the last thirty years, coal output dwindled steadily. from 1963 to 1971, the number of coal miners was reduced by half and annual output of coal by nearly 25 per cent. in this respect, wales can be said

to be a miniature of britain as a whole. several large oil refinery centres have been set up in wales in recent year and oil refining capacity is now 260 per cent of that of 1963. crude oil was entirely imported.

a different situation prevails in the iron and steel industry. at port talbot of wales, we visited the largest british iron and steel combine which produces three million tons of steel annually. we were told by the authorities of this plant that its equipment had been renovated recently, including the installation of two pure oxygen top blown converters each with a 300-ton capacity and the building of a new port. the british government decided last year to invest 3,000 million pounds in the iron and steel industry within ten years for the renovation of equipment, of which 900 million pounds will be allotted to wales, with 300 million pounds going to this plant. the steel output capacity of the plant will double in ten years, turning out six million tons annually. we also learnt that three steel plants in wales which were considered uneconomical because of outdated equipment, were closed recently. it can be seen from this that a number of key industrial sectors are unsparingly making huge investments in order to compete in the international market. in the last 20 years, the average annual rate of growth of britain's gross national product was much lower than that of japan and the six original eec countries, and has also been slightly lower than that of the united states. the government and the business circles are making efforts to raise the rate of economic growth and hope that britain's participation in the eec will help change the situation.

britain is concerned about european security

after joining the eec, britain has linked its future closely with that of the west european continental countries and it is natural for her to be concerned about european security. britain took part in the preparations for the "conference on security and cooperation in europe" and exploratory talks on balanced force reductions in central europe, but she still maintains vigilance against the intention of the ruling clique of social imperialism. in a defence "white paper" published last february 21, the british government noted that it hopes to relax tension, but "the steady increase in the military capability of the soviet union underlines the importance for the west of clearly identifying and keeping in view its own policy objectives".

the "white paper" says that "only negotiation from strength is likely to produce equitable agreements, there must, therefore, be no unilateral reduction in defence capabilities in the west." speaking at a press luncheon in london on may 1, british foreign secretary sir alec douglas-home pointed out that the british government was prepared to take part in any negotiations with the

soviet union, but "there can be no short cuts, no glossing over of difficulties in meaningless generalisations and promises of good intent". "that would be a dangerous path to take, since it would give us the appearance of detente without the substance and might tempt us to relax our watchfulness and take injustifiable risks with our security," he warned. during our tour of britain, an authoritative person in the political circles talked to us about balanced force reductions in central europe. he said that force reductions could be considered only when they were really to be carried out in a balanced way. nothing was more dangerous than sabotage of europe's balance of power in the name of force reductions. a colleague from the press circles said that britain could not relax her defence efforts, and this was why britain, in spite of her need for money, still spends 5 per cent of her gross national product -- a rate higher than that of ordinary west european countries -- on defence.

## CHINA AND CANADA

### Peking Reception in Honor of Canadian Women's Volleyball Team

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1973)**

the chinese volleyball federation gave a reception here this evening in honour of the canadian national women's volleyball team led by marilyn jill hunnings, which is on a friendly visit to china.

present at the reception were canadian ambassador to china c.j. small and his wife; w.g. saywell and j.l. paynter, first secretaries of the canadian embassy in peking, and their wives.

also present were li meng-hua, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, hsia lang, a leading member of the chinese volleyball federation, and leading members of other organizations concerned wu fan-wu, kuo lei, wang ling, wang wen-chung, mou tso-yun and tien hsueh-cheng, as well as chinese women volleyballers.

hosts and guests chatted cordially at the reception in a friendly atmosphere. in his speech, hsia lang extended a warm welcome to the canadian national women's volleyball team from the homeland of the internationalist fighter doctor norman bethune. he expressed the belief that the

team's visit to china would further enhance the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and canada, and give chinese volleyballers a good opportunity to learn from canadian players.

marilyn jill hunnings said she was glad to have the opportunity to come to china for a friendly visit. mutual visits would promote friendly sentiments between the people and sportsmen of various countries, she said.

the 16-member canadian national women's volleyball team flew into peking yesterday.

CHINA AND DENMARK

**Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet in Honor of Danish Foreign Minister**

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1973)**

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet here this evening in honour of k.b. andersen, foreign minister of the kingdom of denmark, his wife grethe andersen, and his party.

attending the banquet were danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan, his wife and embassy officials.

present were chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned chou jung-kuo, ti fu-tsai, hsu han-ping, teng kang, wang tung, ling ching, wang pen-tso, chang ying, chu chuan-hsien, sun so-chang and han hsing-hua, and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in denmark liu kuei-pu.

chi peng-fei spoke at the banquet in an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and denmark.

on behalf of the chinese government, he extended a warm welcome to his excellency foreign minister andersen and all the other distinguished guests from denmark and requested them to convey the chinese people's cordial greetings and respects to the danish people.

he said: "the chinese and danish peoples have always cherished friendship for each other. with the founding of the people's republic of china, a new chapter began

in the development of the friendship between the chinese and the danes and the relations between the two countries. denmark was among the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with china." "we are glad to see that the relations between china and denmark are developing healthily on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence," he continued.

chi peng-fei pointed out: "all nations, big or small, have their own strong and weak points; they should respect each other's independence and sovereignty, treat each other as equals and learn from each other. no nation, however strong it might be, should be permitted to bully others. however small a country may be, so long as it does not yield to foreign pressures but dares to stand up against power politics and hegemonism, relies on its own people and constantly exerts itself, it will certainly be able to win for itself a bright future and respect by the whole world."

he expressed the belief that the current visit to china by minister andersen would help increase mutual understanding and promote the further development of the relations between china and denmark.

in his speech, danish foreign minister k.b. andersen said: "this visit -- the first paid to china by a danish foreign minister -- is a genuine and useful sign of the friendly relations between our two countries." "it also corresponds to a deep and longstanding personal wish of mine to see this great and old country ... and above all to see the new china of our time," he added.

dwelling on the friendly relations between the people of china and denmark, the danish foreign minister said he looked back on years gone by in a happy spirit and with satisfaction, and looked forward towards years to come with expectation. in 1949 a new chapter was opened for china and for relations between denmark and china, he added.

he said: "although the relations between our two countries have always been friendly, there is still much to be done, and i hope and wish that my visit here will prove useful for their further promotion." "we also hope that in the years to come reciprocal exchanges in the social, cultural and scientific fields may increase in the interest of better knowledge and better understanding on both sides of our particular problems and ways of life."

### Chinese and Danish Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and danish foreign minister k.b. andersen held talks here this morning.

taking part in the talks on the danish side were j.a.w. paludan, danish ambassador to china; r.a. thorning-petersen, head of department of the foreign ministry; ole koch, economic adviser; peter branner, private secretary of the foreign minister, and jorgen blangsted reimers, first secretary of the danish embassy in peking.

taking part on the chinese side were chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; wang pen-tso, deputy-director of the department of west european affairs, ling ching, deputy director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs.

## CHINA AND FRANCE

### Chairman of French Association of Artistic Activities Fetes Chinese Delegation and Troupe

(NCNA-English Paris, May 15, 1973)

louis joxe, ex-minister and chairman of the french association of artistic activities, gave a dinner here tonight in honour of the chinese delegation in charge of the unearthed relics exhibition, and the shanghai acrobatic troupe.

present on the occasion were andre burgaud, chief of the foreign ministry service for artistic exchanges and others.

tien chih-tung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in france, was also present.

toasts to friendship between the french and chinese peoples were proposed by louis joxe, wang yeh-chiu, leader of the chinese delegation, and yuan tung-lin, leader of the shanghai troupe.

CHINA AND JAPAN

## Japanese Komei Party Leaders Meet with Liao Cheng-chih

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 16, 1973)

yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the komei party of japan, met here yesterday with leader liao cheng-chih and deputy leaders chu tu-nan, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association.

hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation on the realization of the joint statement of the chinese and japanese governments and on enhancement of cooperation.

present on the occasion was chinese ambassador to japan chen chu.

present on the side of the komei party were vice-chairmen yoshiyuki asai and bumizo ninomiya, and general secretary junya yano.

after the meeting, chairman yoshikatsu takeiri gave a luncheon for liao cheng-chih, ambassador chen chu and others.

## Japanese Democratic Socialist Party Leader Fetes Liao Cheng-chih

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 16, 1973)

ikko kasuga, chairman of the democratic socialist party of japan, gave a dinner here yesterday evening for leader liao cheng-chih, deputy leaders chu tu-nan, chang hsiang-shan and some members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association.

chinese ambassador chen chu was also present.

present on the side of the democratic socialist party were vice-chairman tadashi kodaira, general secretary ryosaku sasaki and others.

during the dinner, hosts and guests exchanged views on increasing contacts between the two countries and on further promoting the realization of the joint statement of the governments of china and japan.

## Chinese Friendly Delegation Continues Visit in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 16, 1973)

the delegation of the china-japan friendship association to japan continued its friendly contacts here on may 14 and 15.

yesterday morning liao cheng-chih, deputy leaders chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, and member of the delegation jung yi-jen attended a breakfast given by takashi yokota, kunihiko sasaki, toshio nakamura, sumio hara, takashi iwara and other japanese friends from the banking circles. hosts and guests had a friendly talk.

deputy leader li su-wen and some members of the delegation yesterday held a friendly conversation with responsible members of 19 youth organizations of worker, peasant, woman, literary and art, and other circles.

koshiro mizuno, chief secretary of the council of youth organizations, spoke on behalf of the 19 organizations, expressing the hope that the flowers of japan-china friendship will blossom still more magnificently. he pledged to work for strengthening the solidarity with the chinese youth and for making the peaceful and amicable relations between japan and china last forever, thereby making a contribution to the cause of peace in asia and the world and to progress of mankind.

li su-wen said that important responsibility falls on the youth in seeing that the chinese and japanese peoples will be friends from generation to generation. she promised to convey the profound friendship of the japanese youth to the chinese youth. she hoped that the youth of the two countries will work hand in hand closely for the development of china-japan friendship.

on may 14, japanese friends saburo nango and shunichi matsumoto called on liao cheng-chih, chang hsiang-shan and member of the delegation yeh chi-yung at the hotel new otani respectively.

japanese journalists shizuma kai and shigeo sato as well as japanese reporters who had visited china had cordial and friendly meetings on may 14 and 15 with chinese newsmen wu hsueh-wen, kao chang-ling, chi tieh-yen and chang kuei-yu who are accompanying the delegation.

### Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Religious Believers

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1973)**

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the forum of japanese religious believers friendly to china with keibun nishikawa as its leader, ryukou oukouchi its deputy leader and ekyo sugawara its secretary-general.

present at the meeting were chao pu-chu, a leading member of the buddhist association of china, and hsiao hsien-fa, a leading member of the bureau of religious affairs under the state council.

## CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

### First Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Presents Credentials

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1973)**

pei chien-chang, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to new zealand, presented his credentials today to sir edward denis blundell, governor-general of new zealand, according to a report from wellington. governor-general blundell had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

present at the presentation of credentials were joseph a. walding, associate minister of foreign affairs and minister of overseas trade, and other high officials of the foreign ministry of new zealand.

ambassador pei chien-chang arrived in wellington on may 10.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

## Korean Art Troupe Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1973)

a 211-member mansudae art troupe of pyongyang from the democratic people's republic of korea led by chong gwang sun, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations, arrived here by special train this afternoon for a friendly performance tour in china.

the korean artists were warmly welcomed at peking railway station by liu hsien-chuan, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; ting kuo-yu, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments concerned and representatives of peking art workers, including lu wei-chao, lin lin, liu hsi-lin, fang lien, hsing jen-hsien, tiao ke-yuan, chang chao, hsueh chin-hou, ma chang-li, chou ho-tung, and hung hsueh-fei, as well as more than 1,000 peking people.

on hand were also d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, madame hyun jun keuk, embassy officials and their wives.

the streamers held by well-wishers were inscribed "a warm welcome to the mansudae art troupe of pyongyang exclamation" "long live the blood-cemented militant friendship and great unity of the people of china and korea exclamation"

among the well-wishers were artists of the peking opera troupe of peking who had visited korea. they said: when we were visiting korea, we received much help from the artists of the mansudae art troupe. we attended their excellent performances and learned many things. we are very glad that they have come to china on a performance tour.

the railway station resounded with the beating of drums and gongs and a storm of applause as the train carrying the korean artists pulled into the station. beautifully dressed young people danced and waved bouquets and coloured streamers to greet the guests.

liu hsien-chuan, han nien-lung, yang chi and ting kuo-yu walked up and warmly shook hands with troupe leader chong gwang sun and korean artists.

when the korean art troupe stopped over at tantung yesterday afternoon it was greeted at the railway station by wang shu-nien, chairman, li yen and chao fu-tai,

vice-chairmen, of the tantung municipal revolutionary committee, and more than 300 people and artists.

pu chia-li, council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, had made a special trip to tantung to greet the korean art troupe and accompanied it to peking.

## Peking Banquet in Honor of Mansudae Art Troupe of Pyongyang

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1973)**

the cultural group under the state council and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming the mansudae art troupe of pyongyang from the democratic people's republic of korea, which is on a friendly performance tour of china.

among the guests at the banquet were chong gwang sun, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations and leader of the art troupe; kim hui jun, first deputy leader, and jom sung jun and choe sang kun, deputy leaders, of the troupe; all troupe members; korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, madame hyun jun keuk, embassy officials and their wives.

on hand were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; liu hsien-chuan, deputy head, and shih shao-hua, secretary-general, of the cultural group under the state council; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; ting kuo-yu, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and his wife chang hui-wen.

speaking at the banquet, comrade yang chi acclaimed the brilliant victories scored by the heroic korean people in the socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of their great leader president kim il sung and the korean workers' party. he said, "the chinese people and their literary and art workers rejoice at every success of the korean people as they do their own and heartily wish the korean people still greater successes in their struggle."

yang chi said: "literature and art in korea, like every other undertaking, are thriving. in line with the teachings of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung, korean literary and art workers have inherited and developed the fine tradition of their national culture and art. going deep among the masses and into reality, they have created many outstanding works which are profound in ideological content and national in form. korea's socialist literature and art are blossoming luxuriantly. the visit of the mansudae art troupe, which will present the revolutionary opera "a flower girl" and songs and dances in china, will not only enable the chinese people to partake korea's achievements in literature and art, but help strengthen the militant friendship between the two peoples and promote the cultural exchanges between the two countries.

comrade yang chi said, "the chinese people resolutely support the korean people's just struggle against foreign interference and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. following their great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will, as always, make every effort to enhance their friendship and unity with the korean people."

in his speech, comrade chong gwang sun warmly praised the fraternal chinese people for their success in turning the backward old china into an increasingly prosperous socialist new china.

"through the great proletarian cultural revolution," he added, "the chinese people in the past few years have smashed the revisionists' plot to restore capitalism, further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and brought a completely new look to their country."

he said, "following comrade mao tsetung's revolutionary line in literature and art, the chinese literary and art workers are gaining brilliant successes in the struggle to create revolutionary literary and art works serving the workers, peasants and soldiers."

comrade chong gwang sun thanked the chinese government and people for their active support to the korean people's just struggle against outside interference and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. he said, "korea and china are the closest neighbours. the people of the two countries are class brothers and comrades-in-arms whose militant friendship is sealed in blood in the struggle against the common enemy -- u.s. imperialism. our militant friendship and unity, founded and nurtured by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung, are extremely valuable and unbreakable." "the korean people have always treasured their fraternal friendship and unity with the chinese

people and spared no efforts to consolidate and develop them."

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms proposed many toasts and chatted cordially. chinese and korean artists presented a performance at the banquet.

present were leading members of organizations concerned, including liu ching-tang, lu wei-chao, hua jen-chin, kuo tung-chun, lin lin, liu hsi-lin, fang lien, han li-ping, yu lung-chiang, hsing jen-hsien, kao hsu and liu chih-yi, as well as representatives of peking literary and art circles li teh-lun, kuo jui, tiao ke-yuan, tan yuan-shou, hsueh chin-hou, ma chang-li, hung hsueh-fei, yin cheng-chung, yuan shih-hai, tu chin-fang, chao wen-kuei, chang chao, lo kuang-ta, tien fang, wang yen, sang fu, chia shih-chun and hsu yu-kuang.

## CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

### DRVN Ambassador to China Gives Press Conference

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1973)**

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, gave a press conference here this afternoon on the white book entitled "serious violations of the paris agreement on viet nam by the united states and the saigon administration" issued by the press and information department of the d.r.v.n. foreign ministry recently.

present at the conference were chang ying, deputy director of the information department, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and over 100 newsmen of china and other countries.

present was tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china.

ambassador ngo thuyen told the newsmen how the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam had strictly implemented the paris agreement on viet nam. citing a host of facts, he condemned the united states and the saigon administration for their serious and systematic violations of many provisions of the paris agreement. he said that these violations posed a direct threat to peace in viet nam and aggravated

tension in indochina. "the united states and the saigon administration must bear heavy responsibility for the present serious situation in south viet nam and in indochina as a whole," the ambassador pointed out.

## CHINA AND NORWAY

### Norwegian Foreign Minister Leaves Kwangchow for Home

**(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 16, 1973)**

norwegian foreign minister dagfinn vaarvik, madame vaarvik and his party ended their friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

the distinguished norwegian guests were seen off at the railway station by chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, liu kuei-tan, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

present at the railway station were kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and norwegian ambassador to china per ravne and his wife, who had accompanied foreign minister dagfinn vaarvik to kwangchow.

CHINA AND PANAMA

## Chou En-lai, Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet Panamanian Minister Fernando Manfredo

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1973)

chinese premier chou en-lai and minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with lic. fernando manfredo, minister of trade and industry of panama, his wife and miguel e. chavez, panamanian consul-general in hongkong.

present on the occasion were cheng tuo-pin, a departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, chen teh-ho, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and yang yang, chang hsing-chiao, huang shih-kang and li hui.

## Panamanian Minister of Trade and Industry Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1973)

lic. fernando manfredo, minister of trade and industry of panama, and his wife gave a farewell banquet here at noon today.

present at the banquet were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and his wife yang yang; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; tu yu-yun, assistant minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned, including lin ping, cheng tuo-pin, sun so-chang and li en-chiu.

proposing a toast, minister fernando manfredo said: "the achievements you have made in all fields have left a deep impression upon us. china is respected because it has demonstrated that a country can become strong without plundering or exploiting foreign lands."

"though panama and china are very different in their social systems, they have common aims, that is, to improve the living standards of the people with social justice and dignity," he said. "we will always stand side by side in the struggle to defend our sovereignty, shake off foreign oppression and for peace and the people's right to self-determination."

chinese minister pai hsiang-kuo said in a toast: "we had friendly talks in the past few days with minister fernando manfredo on developing the economic and trade relations between the two countries and other questions, and have

reached unanimity of views. the visit of the distinguished panamanian guests has helped enhance the mutual understanding and promote the friendship between the chinese and panamanian peoples."

pai hsiang-kuo continued: "the constant consolidation and development of this friendship not only conform to the desire and interests of the two peoples, but are beneficial to the world people's cause of unity against imperialism."

an atmosphere of friendship prevailed throughout the banquet.

## CHINA AND ROMANIA

### Chinese Scientific-Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves Peking for Romania

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1973)**

a chinese delegation led by sun hsiao-feng, head of the chinese group of the sino-romanian joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation and vice-minister of feul and chemical industry, left here for romania by air today to attend the 15th session of the commission.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and hsu chin-chiang, vice-minister of feul and chemical industry.

also present were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and commercial counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking leonin-gheorghe vasilescu.

## CHINA AND SRI LANKA

### Chinese Special Envoy Arrives in Colombo

**(NCNA-English Colombo, May 16, 1973)**

hsu hsiang-chien, special envoy of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, arrived here by special plane this morning to participate in the ceremonial opening of the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall.

he was warmly welcomed at the airport by prime minister mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike.

national flags of sri lanka and china fluttered over the airport which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

when hsu hsiang-chien alighted from the plane, prime minister mrs. bandaranaike walked up and warmly shook hands with him amid the strains of welcome music.

many people lined the road from the airport to the prime minister's official residence where the chinese special envoy is to stay, waving the national flags of sri lanka and china to warmly welcome the chinese guest.

present at the airport to welcome the chinese special envoy were many ministers and vice-ministers of the sri lanka government, commander of the sri lanka army, other high-ranking government officials and military officers, and walpita, president of the sri lanka-china friendship association.

huang ming-ta, ambassador, and officials of the chinese embassy here, members of the chinese technical team for construction of the hall, and representatives of chinese residents were also present to welcome the chinese special envoy.

arriving here on the same plane were the entourage of hsu hsiang-chien and karannagoda, sri lanka ambassador to china, and mrs. karannagoda who accompanied the special envoy to sri lanka.

CHINA AND US

**Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Bruce, Jenkins and Holdridge**

**(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1973)**

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei met and had a conversation here this afternoon with david bruce, chief, and alfred l. jenkins and john holdridge, deputy chiefs, of the liaison office of the united states of america in the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

**Chinese Journalists Delegation Concludes Visit to FRG**

**(NCNA-English Bonn, May 15, 1973)**

the chinese journalists delegation led by pan fei, a leading member of the "people's daily", concluded its three-week visit to the federal republic of germany and left frankfurt-on-the main for rome by air today for a visit to italy.

during their stay in the f.r.g., the chinese journalists visited press organizations, factories, farms and universities and had contacts with personages of various circles. they were warmly received wherever they went.

**END**

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